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EAST OF BRISTOL IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY:  
DOCUMENTS FROM THE MANORS OF BARTON REGIS  
AND RIDGEWAY

To the memory of  
my parents, grandparents, and great grandparents,  
Barton Regis residents

EAST OF BRISTOL IN THE  
SIXTEENTH CENTURY:  
DOCUMENTS FROM THE  
MANORS OF BARTON  
REGIS AND RIDGEWAY

EDITED

BY

KATHLEEN HAPGOOD

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## ABBREVIATIONS

BGAS	Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society
BRO	Bristol Record Office
BRS	Bristol Record Society
CBAB	<i>Calendar of the Bristol Apprentice Book 1532–1565</i> (3 vols), part I 1532–1542, ed. D. Hollis (BRS XIV, 1949); part II 1542–1552 (BRS XXXIII, 1980); part III 1552–1565 (BRS XLIII, 1992)
CPR	Calendar of Patent Rolls
EPNS	A.H. Smith, <i>The Place-Names of Gloucestershire, part 3: the Lower Severn Valley, the Forest of Dean</i> (English Place-name Society, 40) (Cambridge UP, 1964)
GRO	Gloucestershire Record Office
L&P	<i>Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII</i> , ed. J. S. Brewer et al. (21 vols in 37 and <i>Addenda</i> , London: HMSO, 1862–1932)
Latimer, “St James”	John Latimer, “A Deed Relating to the Partition of the Property of St James’s Priory, Bristol (Ancient Bristol documents, no. XV)”, <i>Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club</i> , 4 (1897/99), 109–38
MS	Manuscript
ODNB	<i>Oxford Dictionary of National Biography</i> , Oxford University Press, 2004; online edition
OED	Oxford English Dictionary
Sharp	<i>Accounts of the Constables of Bristol Castle in the Thirteenth and Early Fourteenth Centuries</i> , ed. Margaret Sharp (BRS XXXIV, 1982)
TBGAS	<i>Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society</i>
TNA	The National Archives
<i>Tudor Wills</i>	<i>Tudor Wills Proved in Bristol 1546–1603</i> , ed. Sheila Lang and Margaret McGregor (BRS XLIV, 1993)
VCH	<i>Victoria History of the Counties of England</i>
Wadley	<i>Notes or Abstracts of the Wills Contained in the Volume Entitled the Great Orphan Book and Book of Wills in the Council House of Bristol</i> , ed. T. P. Wadley (Bristol: Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, 1886)
Way, “Heath House”	L. J. U. Way, “An Account of the Heath House Estate, Stapleton, Gloucestershire”, TBGAS, 35 (1912), 18–68



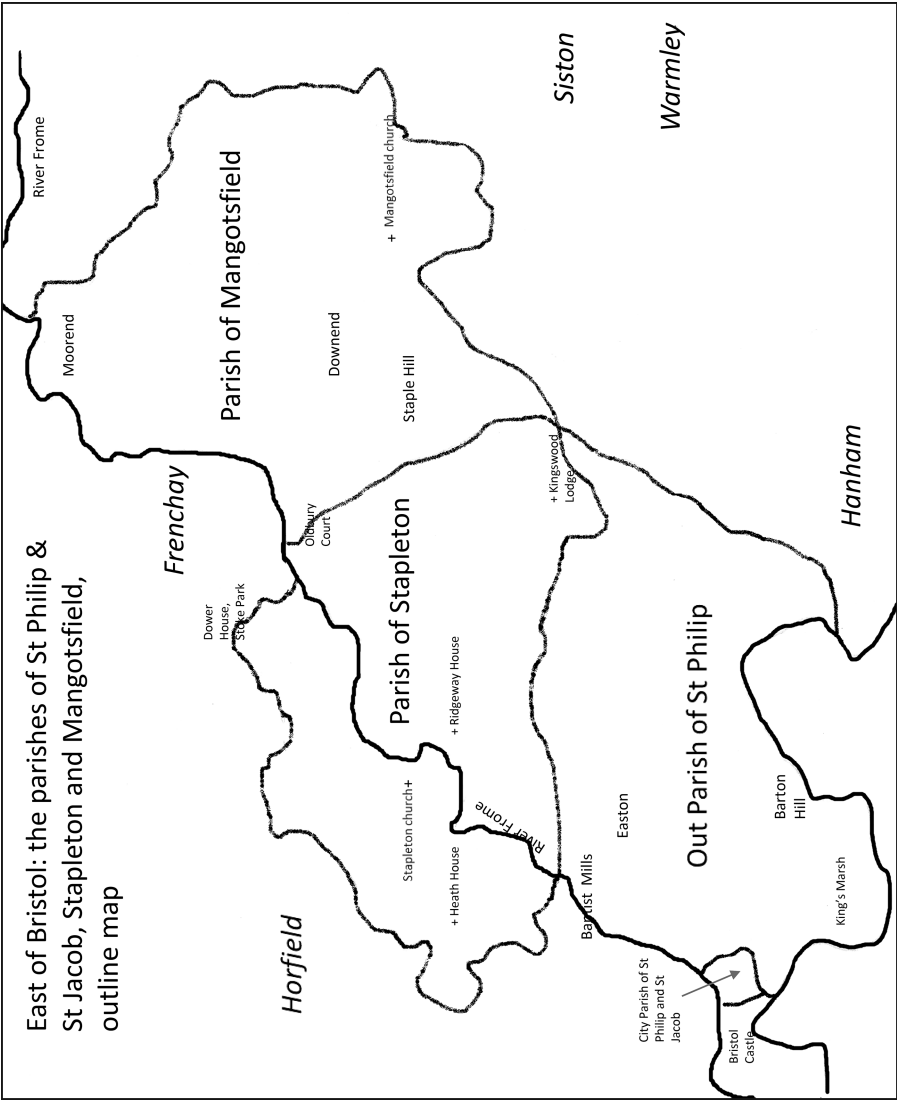


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## INTRODUCTION

The history of east Bristol has not been as intensively studied as other areas of the city, yet the importance of the area in the city's development is beyond doubt. It was both the location of the king's manor of Barton, on which the city was founded, and the area where a diversity of industries emerged that enabled the city to withstand the decline of its mercantile and commercial interests in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.<sup>1</sup> The documents printed in this volume relate to that area as it was in the middle of the sixteenth century at a period of great social and economic change, when the royal connection with the manor was severed and a new pattern of ownership emerged. They focus on the district to the east of the medieval city, when it was still a rural area, continuing to practise medieval approaches to farming in common fields, and they enable us to reconstruct long disappeared topography and landscape use at the point when the foundations of the modern suburbs began to be laid.

### **The setting**

The area that lay to the east of the medieval city and county of Bristol was the location of the king's manor of the barton. It stretched from the eastern limits of the city to the king's wood northwards to the parish boundary with Horfield and Stoke Gifford and its southernmost point was the king's marsh that lay in a great loop of the River Avon. The primary meaning of the word "barton" in Old English is a threshing floor, but by the central middle ages it had come to mean an area where the land was for the lord's use, often adjacent to his dwelling. The word still survives in the Bristol street name St James Barton, which refers to the barton belonging to the priory of St James, or Thurstan's Barton, off Whitehall Road, and it is also used in one of the documents presented in this volume to describe Thomas Tovey's holding at Mangotsfield, where there was a "dwelling housse barne oxehouse garden orchard and barton". Since the lord who kept this area for his own use was the king, the manor came to be called Barton Regis, although it was also known as Barton nexte or nighe Brystowe. There was, however, another royal manor outside Gloucester, King's Barton, which has often been confused with Barton Regis.<sup>2</sup> This association with the king probably led to the fanciful name of the Royal Table public house, which stood from the 1840s until 2007 on Barton Hill Road, Bristol.

It would be incorrect, however, to equate the geographical area to the east of Bristol with the manor of Barton Regis; a manor was not necessarily a bloc of territory,

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<sup>1</sup> C. Harvey and J. Press, "Industrial Change and the Economic Life of Bristol since 1800", *Studies in the Business History of Bristol*, ed. Charles E. Harvey and Jon Press (Bristol Academic P., 1988), 1–32 at p. 12.

<sup>2</sup> See, for example, A. Braine, *The History of Kingswood Forest* (London: Nister, 1891), 13.

and other smaller manors existed within this geographical area. The manor of Blacksworth, for example, has been described elsewhere<sup>3</sup> and two surveys associated with Ridgeway are published in this volume. A manor has recently been defined as

Small-scale pieces of landed property, embedded in vertical dependent relationships both up and down the scale. Upwards, the owners or holders of manors owed obligations of very diverse kinds to their lords. Downwards, they themselves were owed obligations, again varied in character, by peasants and servants. Manors were further characterized by a bipartite division in the *use* of land between demesne (seigneurial land) and tenanted land, and by seigneurial command of resources from both parts, whether in the form of produce, cash rents, other dues or labour. Finally, manors came to include jurisdiction, exercised formally in the manor court by the lord.<sup>4</sup>

Manors were dynamic units and their lords could assign them to others or alienate parts of them. Margaret Sharp has traced in outline such changes in the manor of Barton Regis, beginning with its origins as an Anglo-Saxon royal estate.<sup>5</sup> She shows how the manor of the barton at Bristol eventually became known as Barton Regis and, after being assigned to various administrative divisions of the county of Gloucestershire, known as hundreds, eventually became a hundred of its own with associated administrative and juridical functions. Three local settlements at Easton, Stapleton and Mangotsfield became the focal points of “tithings”, originally groups of ten households answerable for one another’s conduct at the hundred court. At some point in the twelfth or early thirteenth century half of Mangotsfield was granted away from the manor, was inherited by the Blount family and in the sixteenth century was in the possession of the Lords Berkeley.<sup>6</sup> During the fifteenth century the priory of St James alienated part of its freeholdings to the east of Bristol, which came to be known as the manor of Ridgeway and whose name survives in the modern Ridgeway Road running between Fishponds Road and Lodge Causeway. It was inherited by the Seymour family before it was sold on, eventually ending up with the Berkeleys of Stoke Gifford and the Smyths of Long Ashton.

On many occasions during the middle ages, the queen consort drew income from Bristol castle or the Barton, and it was perhaps this precedent that led Henry VIII to grant the revenues of Barton Regis to his last wife, Katherine Parr, the former Lady Latimer, in 1544, as he had granted them to his previous wives, Catherine of Aragon

<sup>3</sup> Blacksworth was a disparate collection of property around the city, held by St Augustine’s Abbey and subsequently inherited by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol Cathedral. For a summary description, *Some Manorial Accounts of Saint Augustine’s Abbey, Bristol*, ed. Arthur Sabin (BRS XXII, 1960), 155–6.

<sup>4</sup> C. P. Lewis, “The Invention of the Manor in Norman England”, *Anglo-Norman Studies XXXIV: Proceedings of the Battle Conference 2011*, ed. David Bates (Woodbridge: Boydell P., 2012), 123–150, at p. 124.

<sup>5</sup> Sharp, xxxvi–lxiii.

<sup>6</sup> In 1262 a knight’s fee at Mangotsfield was held of the earldom of Gloucester by Petronilla de Vivonne and the lands associated with it continued in the hands of her descendants, the Blount family, until the early sixteenth century, when they were purchased in quick succession by Robert Dormer and Maurice, sixth Lord Berkeley, *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, vol. I, Henry III (HMSO, 1904), no. 530, p. 159; Bridget Wells-Furby, *A Catalogue of the Medieval Muniments at Berkeley Castle* (2 vols., Gloucestershire Record Series, 17), (BGAS, 2004), 835–53.

and Anne of Cleves.<sup>7</sup> Queen Katherine died in 1549 and her stepson, Edward VI, granted Barton Regis to her brother-in-law, William Herbert, later earl of Pembroke, a man who “played the property market as a hobby, buying, selling and exchanging land with the crown, until even he lost track of what was his”.<sup>8</sup> Although Pembroke was to hold the office of Steward of Bristol and Constable of the castle, his main interests lay in Wiltshire, and he quickly sold the manor on to Sir Maurice Dennys (c. 1516–63), a member of a Gloucestershire family with property at Dyrham and Siston, for whom he may have been acting throughout. Sir Maurice was an ambitious man, with an extensive property portfolio centred on the great house that he was building at Siston Court, but he encountered political difficulties under Queen Mary and he died before he was able to rebuild his fortunes under Queen Elizabeth.<sup>9</sup>

After his death his brother, Sir Walter Dennys and nephew Richard were obliged to make a series of sales to satisfy Sir Maurice’s debts and redeem the mortgage Sir Maurice had taken out on Siston. The property in Mangotsfield was dispersed over a number of years and the holdings in the other two tithings of Stapleton and Easton were sold as two blocks. Richard Berkeley secured lands and woods in Stapleton where he created the Stoke Park estate and built the house known to later Bristolians as the Dower House or Duchess’s.<sup>10</sup> It was therefore a much diminished manor of Barton Regis, broadly consisting of lands in St Philip’s parish and the rights associated with the court of the administrative division or hundred, which was purchased by Thomas Chester in 1564.<sup>11</sup> Chester was a member of a local mercantile family that had held high office in Bristol; his father William was mayor in 1537 and 1552 and Thomas and his father were engaged in the wine trade from the 1540s.<sup>12</sup> Thomas himself became MP for the city in 1563, and by the 1560s was wealthy enough to purchase a country estate at Almondsbury, as well as making his investment in Barton Regis. According to Chester family tradition the contract for the latter involved a marriage between Thomas’ son, William, and Richard Dennys’ daughter, Katherine, and the Chesters were to retain the lordship until the family died out in the eighteenth century.<sup>13</sup>

By 1600 a much more fragmented pattern of landholding had replaced the single manor of Barton Regis, particularly in Mangotsfield and the area known as Kingswoodheath or the chase of Kingswood. In the latter area the woodland formerly associated with the barton was divided up into liberties, assigned to the individuals who now held parts of the old manor of Barton Regis or whose predecessors had had a claim on the woodlands. In the late 1560s the liberties were held by Richard Berkeley (Stapleton), Lord Berkeley (Mangotsfield) Thomas Chester (Barton Regis),

<sup>7</sup> L&P, vol. 19, part 1, no. 141 (grants in February 1544), item 65, p. 83 for the grant to Katherine. L&P, vol. 1, no. 94 (grants in June 1509), item 35, p. 48 for Catherine of Aragon; L&P, vol. 15, no. 144 (grants in January 1540), item 2, p. 52 for Anne of Cleves.

<sup>8</sup> Madeleine Gray, “Henry, earl of Pembroke’s survey of the manor of Mynyddislwyn in 1570”, *National Library of Wales Journal*, 30 (1997), 171–96 at p. 171 for the quotation. CPR, Edward VI, vol. V, 1553 (London: HMSO, 1927), 169, 27 April 1553 for the sale.

<sup>9</sup> Dennys, who had mortgaged Siston to Rowland Hayward and Francis Bower, left instructions in his will that it was to be redeemed, TNA PROB 11/48/25.

<sup>10</sup> GRO D2700/NR1/2 dated 10 May 1564; Kirsty Rodwell, “The Dower House, Stoke Park, Bristol: a study in structural archaeology”, *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, 42 (2008), 1–47.

<sup>11</sup> GRO D2700/NR1/2 describes the sale to Thomas Chester on 2 May 1564.

<sup>12</sup> Chester Archives and Local Studies, ZS/B/9 a, f. 14.

<sup>13</sup> E. C. Waters, *Genealogical Memoirs of the Families of Chester of Bristol, Barton Regis, London and Almondsbury* (London: Reeves and Turner, 1881), 30–34.

John Lacey (Hanham Abbots), Henry Newton (Hanham), Edmond Weston (Bitton) and Robert Wykes (Siston) and descended to their successors.<sup>14</sup> As the sixteenth century drew to its close local entrepreneurs like Arthur Player identified the area's potential and it became increasingly important for extractive industries such as coal mining and clay pits, with the crown continuing to assert claims to the mineral rights of Kingswood well into the seventeenth century.<sup>15</sup>

### The documents

The records presented in this volume are not the earliest documents to survive from the area to the east of the medieval city of Bristol. Those are the reeve's and bailiff's accounts of the manor of Barton Regis, dating from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, which can be found in the National Archives, as would be expected of the archival legacy of the royal manor that Barton Regis had been during the middle ages.<sup>16</sup> There is also an extent of the manor of Barton Regis dating from 1402 that was calendared in an early Index Society publication.<sup>17</sup> The documents printed here date from the period when the manor passed out of royal control, and they are now in the care of a number of repositories, reflecting the partition of the lands of the manor among various owners from the mid sixteenth century onwards. A detailed description of each manuscript is given as an introduction before its transcription.

The first item is the statement of the customs of the manor of Barton Regis, which is taken from the record of a court of survey held in Barton Regis in May 1553. The record of the court of survey forms part of the Chester Master collection at the GRO (MS GRO D674a/M24) and excerpts appear by kind permission of Mr W. Chester Master.

The second item is a survey of the manor of Barton Regis to be found in Kent Record Office (MS Kent U269/M84), among the papers of the Sackville family of Knole in Kent, which probably dates from the 1550s. This survey records 142 property holdings, mostly copy holdings, while the court of survey record (MS GRO D674a/M24) records only 83. The 83 entries which occur in both the court roll (MS GRO D674a/M24) and the survey (MS Kent U269/M84) differ only in minor details, usually of spelling or scribal error. These variations are shown in the footnotes of the second item and the transcript also indicates the entries which do not appear in court roll (MS GRO D674a/M24). The relationship between these two records is explored below in the section on making a survey. The Sackville survey has been edited with the kind permission of Kent Archives.

The third document is a rental roll for "Barton Hundrethe, Sta Bullton and Mangotsfylld" dated 1563 and therefore produced during the ownership of Sir Maurice Dennys. It is held by the BRO (MS BRO 99/1) with whose kind permission it appears in this volume.

The fourth section contains two surveys of the manor of Ridgeway, one made for the Seymour family, probably in the 1530s (MS Longleat, Seymour papers vol. XII,

<sup>14</sup> TNA E 133/1/87.

<sup>15</sup> Amina Chatwin, "Some Gloucestershire Ironmasters", *Historical Metallurgy*, 31 (1997), 17–24.

<sup>16</sup> TNA SC 6/850/8 Barton Regis reeve's account, 25 January 1373 – 24 January 1376; SC 6/850/9 reeve's account 30 September 1411 – 20 March 1414; SC 6/850/10 bailiff's account 04 March 1477 – 03 March 1479. TNA LR 3/20, a court roll covering 1509–53, has been wrongly attributed to Barton Regis, but actually relates to King's Barton, Gloucestershire.

<sup>17</sup> *Inquisitiones Post Mortem (Gloucestershire) 33 Edward III – 14 Henry IV*, ed. Ethel Stokes (British Record Society XLVII, 1914), 230.

folios 86–88) and the other for Matthew Smyth in 1569 (MS BRO AC/M/17/1–2). The first appears by kind permission of the Marquess of Bath and the trustees of the Longleat estate and the second by permission of the BRO.

Finally there is a document from the National Archives (MS TNA E 133/1/87) which contains the depositions made in favour of Thomas Chester, the defendant in a case brought by the Crown at the court of the Exchequer in 1569. The six deponents or witnesses answer seven questions about the extent of the manor of Barton Regis and the rights that the tenants of that manor had in the king's wood.

For ease of reference each holding in the Barton Regis survey has been assigned a running number for each tithing, starting S for Stapleton, M for Mangotsfield and E for Easton. Each entry in the 1563 rental roll has been assigned a running number beginning with R. Entries in the Ridgeway surveys have been numbered [RGL1–10] and [RGS1–8]. Each deponent's testimony in the 1569 case has been numbered [D1–D6] with a reference to the number of the interrogatory or question [D1.2]. The customs of the manor were numbered by the scribe and the letter C has been added.

Documents continued to be produced by the court of Barton Regis after 1600, many of which are now held with the Chester Master papers in Gloucester, including a court book for the period 1608–1615.<sup>18</sup> The continuation of this record for 1615–1624, which is entitled on its front cover “Booke 2d”, is held by BRO.<sup>19</sup> It was acquired through the agency of J. E. Pritchard, President of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society (1918–20), along with other materials related to Barton Regis, including a survey of 1690–1703.<sup>20</sup> It is unclear how the documents came into Pritchard's possession, but they may have passed to Handel Cossham, when he bought the manorial rights from the Chester Masters family, and thence into antiquarian circles in the city.

### **The social and legal context of the documents**

In many ways these documents reveal social and economic structures that were disintegrating. The documents are, for the most part, reflections of the medieval institutions of the hundred, the manor and its court, and so they provide a description of the pattern of landholding east of the city of Bristol in the mid sixteenth century, but not the activities of those who worked the land or who made their living in other ways. They are, however, the best sources that are available for East Bristol in the mid sixteenth century and they are valuable for the insights they provide on a period in which medieval conditions can still be glimpsed, while the foundations of the modern landscape were being laid.

The documents still use the terminology of the middle ages. They are rooted in a society, dominated by the manor, a social and economic construct that enabled the elite to exploit the resources of the land and the labour of the rural population. The manor existed for the benefit of its lord, who retained for his own use some of its agricultural lands (the *demesne*), while claiming rents and labour services from his tenants, as well as exclusive rights in other resources such as woodland, minerals and fishing rights. It is on the exercise of the rights over woodland and minerals that the 1569 case concerning the King's wood turned, for the witnesses asserted in their depositions that the lord of Barton Regis had always allowed his tenants to gather

<sup>18</sup> GRO D6129/1.

<sup>19</sup> BRO 101/1.

<sup>20</sup> Nicholas Thomas, “J. E. Pritchard and the Archaeology of Bristol (Presidential address)”, TBGAS, 104 (1986), 7–25; BRO 101/7.



wood for fuel and to receive timber for the repair of property within the manor. By implication therefore the woods were part of the manor and not part of a royal forest, over which the crown could claim authority.

Within the manor there were free tenants who paid a nominal rent and acknowledged the lord of the manor by their obligation to “perform suit” or attend the manor court. The holdings of these tenants are not itemised in the documents presented in this volume and have to be reconstructed from other sources, but the 1563 rental roll indicates how much some of them paid. The holdings that are described in detail are those of the tenants who held their land by the lord’s will and the custom of the manor, and for that reason they are sometimes known as “customary” tenants. Most of the customary tenants were copyholders, so-called because the details of their holding were recorded on the court roll at the point when it was assigned, and a copy of the entry on the court roll was given to the tenant. At Barton Regis copyhold normally involved tenure for three lives, usually those of the original grantee, his wife and eldest child, though many other family and business permutations are present in the survey.

Copyhold tenures emerged in the fifteenth century from the villeinage holdings of the central middle ages. Traditional peasant holdings were about thirty acres and were known as virgates or yardlands. They could be divided into half virgates and cottage tenements could be smaller.<sup>21</sup> In the Sackville survey of Barton Regis yardlands are only mentioned in connection with certain holdings, which suggests that the system of assessment was beginning to break down. In total the survey assigns ten yardlands to Easton tithing, ten to Stapleton and five to Mangotsfield, the latter reflecting the fact that half the manor of Mangotsfield was in the hands of the Blount family. Yardlands do not appear at all in the Ridgeway surveys.

In the Sackville survey of the manor of Barton Regis each messuage, tenement or cottage is described in some detail, beginning with an account of the homestead. This usually consisted of a dwelling house and barn within a plot of land of between a half and one acre, sometimes called a curtilage. Some holdings also possessed outhouses, cowsheds, a bakehouse, stables or a hayhouse. Within the curtilage there was often an orchard and garden, which contributed to the holder’s domestic economy. After the description of the homestead the Sackville survey itemises the associated lands but the Ridgeway surveys rarely describe a homestead and their entries are usually descriptions of parcels of land. Arable lands lay in named open fields, sometimes in as many as six or more different locations in units as small as an acre or a number of ferendells. An acreage and value is given for units of arable land. Pasture often lay in closes or leazes and it would have been fenced to prevent stock escaping. Again, acreage and value are given. Meadow was also listed by value and in acres. These elements were not always itemised in the same order. The yearly rental of the holding is given, along with the names of the individuals for whose lives the copyhold will last and the date when the copy was issued.

Earlier in the middle ages these tenures had often brought obligations to perform services, such as ploughing or reaping on the lord’s lands, or to render additional dues. It became difficult to enforce these obligations, however, when labour became scarce in the mid fourteenth century after the Black Death and there is no trace of services in the Sackville survey of Barton Regis, although the additional dues are

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<sup>21</sup> Frederick Pollock and F. W. Maitland, *The History of English Law*, 2nd ed., ed. S. C. Milsom (Cambridge UP, 1968), 356–83.



represented by payments for hens and eggs that were survivals of the traditional Christmas and Easter gifts to the medieval lord. The Longleat survey of Ridgeway makes reference to services, but does not specify them and the customs of the manor mention that cottages are not “serviseable” [C13]. The surveys do provide evidence however of the ways in which land holdings were regrouped and reallocated to take account of falling population after the Black Death. There are examples of holdings where the buildings have decayed or fallen into “ruen” and sometimes there is no dwelling associated with the holding. It is likely that the emergence of the manor of Ridgeway at the turn of the fourteenth and fifteenth century was itself an indication of the change associated with decreased population. Faced with the decline in labour services, St James Priory seems to have leased its freehold lands in the manor of Barton Regis, for the Ridgeway holdings are mostly parcels of land and dwellings can only be inferred in six of the eighteen itemised holdings.<sup>22</sup>

Technically copyholders, as successors of the villeins, were not free and were completely under the authority of the lord of the manor, exercised through his court. A death duty or heriot was payable when a tenant died, before the heir named on his copy could succeed to the land, and the 1569 Ridgeway survey itemises some heriots that were payable. The lord’s court, the so-called “court baron”, was held every three weeks to settle disputes and to admit new tenants; the court leet was held less frequently to take view of frankpledge, when all the residents of a tithing stood surety for the behaviour of their fellows and it also had some criminal jurisdiction. The customs of Barton Regis indicate that such “law days” were held there twice yearly<sup>23</sup> and court record books survive from a later period.<sup>24</sup> While the free tenants also had access to the king’s court, the copyholders in theory did not. From the early years of the sixteenth century, however, these arrangements began to be challenged; the common law courts started to consider cases concerning copyhold tenure as well as matters that would earlier have been settled in a manorial court. In the early 1540s, for example, a dispute between husbandmen about access to arable holdings through the Purdown field was taken to the court of Chancery by Richard Hoddes and other Stapleton residents.<sup>25</sup>

The legal status of the copyholder appears therefore at first sight to be unenviable, but the conditions of their land tenure were regulated by the customs of the manor in which they lived. The customs of Barton Regis, which appear at the beginning of the court of survey record, now in the GRO, form the first item in this collection of documents. Collections of customs like these had had their origins in the agreements about services owed to the lord of the manor, which had been negotiated in the manor courts and recorded in the court rolls. They were a valuable source of protection for the tenants, and it was often the lords that took cases to the common law courts to challenge them.<sup>26</sup> The Barton Regis customs provide details of how the copyhold grants are to be made in open court for a specified number of lives, the heriot or death tax, and the arrangements for succession by the heir. The customs recognise

<sup>22</sup> The history of the manor of Ridgeway is covered in the introduction to the Ridgeway surveys.

<sup>23</sup> GRO D674a/M24.

<sup>24</sup> D6129/1; BRO 101/1.

<sup>25</sup> Harold Garrett-Goodyear, “Common Law and Manor Courts: Lords, Copyholders and Doing Justice in Early Tudor England”, *Landlords and Tenants in Britain, 1440–1660: Tawney’s ‘Agrarian Problem’ Revisited*, ed. Jane Whittle (Boydell and Brewer, 2013), 35–51. TNA C1/1007/39 for Richard Hoddes’ case.

<sup>26</sup> For the history of the evolution of manor customs and the medieval extents and surveys, Jean Birrell, “Manorial customs reconsidered”, *Past & Present*, no. 224 (2014), 3–37.

that a copyholder may let his holding; they cover the circumstances that will lead to forfeiture, and they provide for the maintenance of the buildings from the resources of the manor. Activities necessary for the practice of communal agriculture, such as drives to round up straying livestock and uses of common pasture and woodland are also covered. Individuals could be fined for infringements of the common agricultural practice of the manor and for other minor offences, and in Barton Regis, as the preamble to the customs makes clear, moral offences were handled in the court.

This codification of the customs of Barton Regis is likely to have been their first written expression, formulated at the point when the manor was passing into new hands. There is some defensiveness to the insistence on ancient custom and the uncertainty about the final element relating to mineral rights suggests that the jurors were not in command of the detail; they are likely to have been more familiar with husbandry. Nonetheless the jurors had several items of case law to report, which are recorded as marginal additions. It is interesting therefore that by the time the second survey, now held by Kent Local History Centre, was compiled, the customs had been edited. The three introductory paragraphs mentioning Queen Katherine, the operation of the courts baron and leet, and the status as an ecclesiastical peculiar are repeated in the second survey, but the seventeen customs that were recorded in 1553 are reduced to four brief points. There is reference to the three lives on the copy and to practice with respect to heriot, and there is an entirely new proviso, which did not appear in the 1553 customs, that a widow may continue to hold, if she is named on the copy. Finally [C]9 mentions the tenants' right to timber for repair of their houses and for hedging purposes and for fuel. While the Barton Regis customs are by no means as extensive as those gathered on the bishop of Hereford's estates by Swythune Butterfield in 1581, they represent a substantial body of custom and practice that protected the interests of the copyholder, providing considerable security of tenure.<sup>27</sup>

In practice, in fact, the copyholders were often substantial agricultural proprietors, who were the backbone of village society, and there was nothing to prevent tenants from holding by copy at another manor. Barton Regis tenants, such as James Fawcett and Robert Corye, can be found holding land of the manor of Ridgeway and of St James Priory.<sup>28</sup> It was the copy holders' rents and the fines exacted in the court that made up most of the revenues from Barton Regis, and the lord of the manor or his agents needed to manage those manorial proceeds carefully. As a result surveys and rent rolls, such as those published here, were made so that the lord had the information that would enable him to maximise the yield of the manor. The fines that were chargeable as one copyholder died and was succeeded by another were subject to renegotiation and potential increase, and some tenancies are specified as being at the lord's will only or for one life, enabling rent increases.<sup>29</sup>

The 1563 rental roll provides evidence of how holdings changed and also of the rate at which tenancies changed hands, and there are examples in the survey

<sup>27</sup> A. T. Bannister, "Manorial Customs on the Hereford Bishopric Estates", *English Historical Review*, 43, (1928), 218–230.

<sup>28</sup> [RGL3]; F. W. P. Hicks, "Original Documents Relating to Bristol", *TBGAS*, 57 (1935), 136–144, p. 139–40, no. 3.

<sup>29</sup> R. H. Tawney linked the change during the early modern period from copyhold to leasehold tenure to growing insecurity for peasant proprietors and the rise of agrarian capitalism in his important study, *The Agrarian Problem in Sixteenth Century England* (London: Longmans, Green, 1912). The current state of research is summarised in *Landlords and tenants*, ed. Whittle.

of copyholdings that were held by merchants and gentlemen, who must then have sublet to tenants that worked the land. The market in land for investment can be illustrated by the holdings of the smith's wife, Elizabeth Dole [R136]. In 1538 two acres of meadow in the King's marsh had been granted to Thomas Dole, for the lives of himself, his wife Elizabeth and daughter, Joan, [E62] and Elizabeth's will demonstrates that the family had no links with the countryside. Thomas Dole was an urban smith, domiciled in the parish of St Peter's in the city of Bristol, where Elizabeth expected to be buried near her husband. They had invested in property in the city, including leases, as well as in a further four acres of meadow that was left to Elizabeth's son, Ralph.<sup>30</sup> In short, a copyhold tenure was an economic opportunity for those with the skills to exploit it and it is clear that sixteenth-century copyholders were often more than simple peasant proprietors.

### Making a survey

It was not uncommon for courts of survey to be held to review the rights that made up a manor, when a new lord assumed lordship, either by purchase or by inheritance. Such surveys are described by John Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Surveying*, the first printed book on the subject, which appeared in 1523.<sup>31</sup> The Seymour survey of the manor of Ridgeway appears to be just such a survey, taken by John Berwick, the receiver general of the Seymour property. While medieval manorial practice had been for a manorial official to take the survey, however, it was becoming increasingly common by the mid sixteenth century for a professional surveyor to be engaged.

The survey of Barton Regis, recorded in MS GRO D674a/M24, was taken in May 1553 and by that date, despite the reference in the customs of the manor to "our sovereign lord the king's majestie" the manor was in the possession of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, who had been granted it by Edward VI in April 1553.<sup>32</sup> Pembroke was a member of the Privy Council, who had served Henry VIII and retained his position in Edward's reign. Described by a modern commentator as a "shrewd and steady politician" who had "built a fortune from nothing", Pembroke was married to the sister of Henry VIII's last queen, Katherine Parr, and had done well from the Dissolution of the Monasteries, securing the lands of Wilton Abbey and extensive interests in Wales and Wiltshire.<sup>33</sup> He was well-informed and well-connected, and he adopted this more up-to-date practice of employing a lawyer, Geoffrey Danyell (c.1516–1558/61), formerly surveyor to Henry VIII's queens, Anne of Cleves and Katherine Parr.

Pembroke may have known his surveyor either from Danyell's connection with the earl's sister-in-law, Queen Katherine, or because Danyell, like Pembroke, had interests in Wiltshire. He secured property in Marlborough in the lively property market that had developed after the Dissolution of the Monasteries and was MP for Devizes in 1545.<sup>34</sup> He also had his own connections with Bristol and was mentioned in the will of John White of Bristol, who had extensive property to the east of the

<sup>30</sup> *Tudor Wills*, no. 3.

<sup>31</sup> John Fitzherbert, *The Boke of Surveying and Improvements* (London: R. Pynson, 1523, repr. Amsterdam/Norwood NJ: Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, W. J. Johnson, 1974).

<sup>32</sup> CPR, Edward VI, vol. V, 109.

<sup>33</sup> W. K. Jordan, *Edward VI, the Young King: the Protectorship of the Duke of Somerset* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1968), 101.

<sup>34</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/daniell-geoffrey-1516-5861>.

city and may have recommended him to Pembroke or the steward, Henry Brayne.<sup>35</sup> It is possible that Danyell was assisted by William Popley, Thomas Cromwell's agent in Bristol in the late 1530s.<sup>36</sup> Popley claimed that this was the case in his deposition for the 1569 lawsuit concerning Barton Woods, but it has to be said that his name appears nowhere in the survey.<sup>37</sup> Nonetheless he was a Bristolian and well-informed about the area – he had received on the king's behalf vestments and plate from the house of Austin Friars in Bristol on 10 September 1538, for example,<sup>38</sup> and his local knowledge and connections would have made him useful to Danyell.

It is important however not to regard Danyell, who was a member of the Inner Temple, as a surveyor in the modern sense. The sixteenth century survey involved the examination of title and the recording of holdings, rents and boundaries rather than the use of surveyor's instruments, which only began to develop in the seventeenth century, and there are no plans associated with these surveys as the modern mind expects. Danyell and Henry Brayne, the steward, will have convened the court of Barton Regis as a court of survey in the presence of the "most annycyente tenants", both male and female.<sup>39</sup> It was these men and women who would have described the "mets and bounds"<sup>40</sup> of William Blunte's considerable holdings in Mangotsfield [M1] and the physical location of the fishpool called Lyncombe that extended from the walles of John Gerveys to the well called Clyvewell and from the well to the banke next William Blunte's wall [M3]. The process, which was elegantly described in the early seventeenth century by John Norden in *The Surveyor's Dialogue* (1618), was a social and legal transaction rather than a technical activity.<sup>41</sup> Nonetheless new standards of information on land were beginning to develop and the use of consultant surveyors, like Danyell, rather than manorial officials is a sign that the survey was beginning to be seen as a tool for enhancing the financial potential of the property.<sup>42</sup> It is interesting therefore that Matthew Smyth, himself a lawyer and member of the Middle Temple, should have chosen to take his own survey of the manor of Ridgeway in 1569. Although the purchase of land would make a gentleman of this younger son, he had the skills to undertake the important work of a survey and did so himself.

The deponents in the 1569 case about the Barton woods were asked specifically whether the manor of Barton Regis had been surveyed and their depositions provide valuable supplementary information. Thomas Bellingham deposed that the 1553 survey was made for the use of the earl of Pembroke, and William Popley declared that it was engrossed by Geoffrey Danyell and delivered to the earl. That court of survey was recorded in MS GRO D674a/M24. According to Thomas Bellingham [D4.6] a second survey was made at the request of Sir Maurice Dennys and it is presumably this second survey that can now be found among the Sackville papers in Maidstone (MS Kent U269/M84). Bellingham deposed that the second survey had been taken by Peter Morgan and William Popley in the reign of Queen Mary (1553–

<sup>35</sup> TNA PROB/11/42a.

<sup>36</sup> Barbara A Hanawalt, "Lady Honor Lisle", in *Women and Power in the Middle Ages*, ed. Mary Erler and Maryann Kowaleski (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1988), 188–212, p. 198.

<sup>37</sup> TNA 137/1/87.

<sup>38</sup> L&P, vol. 13, part 2, 124–5, no. 319.

<sup>39</sup> GRO D674a/M24.

<sup>40</sup> Limits and boundaries, a method of apportioning property (OED).

<sup>41</sup> John Norden's *The Surveyor's Dialogue* (1618): a Critical Edition, ed. Mark Netzloff (Farham: Ashgate, 2010), chapter 3.

<sup>42</sup> Andrew McRae, *God Speed the Plough: the Representation of Agrarian England, 1500–1600* (Past & Present publications, Cambridge UP), 1996, 169–97.

58), and Popley's own deposition [D6.6] asserts that he wrote it, but they disagree on its date. If the survey was taken in the reign of Queen Mary, as Bellingham declared, it must have been early in the reign, for Peter Morgan, who was heavily involved in speculation in the land market, spent a period in the Fleet prison for debt from December 1556.<sup>43</sup> Popley, on the other hand, places it shortly before the expedition to Le Havre, which took place in 1562–3 [D6.6].<sup>44</sup> Internal evidence from the survey, which records no copy holding with a date later than 1552, suggests that Popley had misremembered and that Bellingham's date is more likely to have been correct.

While the original survey roll remained with the Barton Regis Court records and became part of the Chester Master archive, the Sackville survey was probably made as a working copy for use by Sir Maurice Dennys, or his steward. It is far easier to handle than the court roll, as it is in codex form. The contents have been supplemented by adding together the total proceeds that could be derived from each holding and this figure appears in the right hand margin. For each holding there are summaries giving acreages of arable, pasture and mead, while the material on the free tenants and the customs of the manor has been summarised, presumably because there was less profit for the lord of the manor from that source. Used in conjunction with the 1563 rental it would have enabled Sir Maurice to manage the Barton Regis property to maximum financial effect.

### The Ecclesiastical landscape

In the middle ages the administrative division or hundred of Barton Regis lay in the diocese of Worcester and from 1542 that of Bristol, but it was not subject to the authority of the local bishop;<sup>45</sup> it was an ecclesiastical peculiar and the customs of the manor assert that the practical outcome was that wills were proved by the steward [C11]. The continuation of this custom for the rest of the sixteenth century is suggested by the records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, for while nearly 600 sixteenth-century wills from Bristol are now to be found in the National Archives, only one, dating from 1594, gives Barton Regis or Barton hundred as the place of residence.<sup>46</sup> Similarly there is only one will from sixteenth-century Stapleton, but five from Mangotsfield, perhaps because ties were looser as a result of the Berkeley tenure of half the manor. In contrast there are more than thirty seventeenth-century wills from Barton Regis at the National Archives, twenty six from Stapleton and thirty six from Mangotsfield. From the 1590s some wills were proved in the Bristol Consistory Court, mostly of individuals who described themselves as resident in St Philip's, but three referred to Barton hundred. One was the gentleman, Francis Dennys, who was perhaps a freeholder, and another, Richard Manning, a pewterer, who may have held no land. The third, Robert Risby, wished to be buried at St Peter's in the city and had a house in St Mary-le-Port Street, but perhaps had aspired to gentlemanly status because he had another house at Dendridge within Kingswood Chase.<sup>47</sup>

The area was served by three parish churches; two were located within the hundred

<sup>43</sup> Peter Morgan's career is summarised in <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/morgan-peter-1514-59-or-later>.

<sup>44</sup> Sir Maurice Dennys was treasurer at war for the expedition, TNA C 2/Eliz/D1/21B.

<sup>45</sup> Martha C. Skeeters, *Community and Clergy: Bristol and the Reformation c. 1530–c. 1570* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1993), 34–38.

<sup>46</sup> TNA PROB 11/84/471.

<sup>47</sup> *Tudor Wills*, nos 35, 100, 46.

of Barton Regis at Stapleton and Mangotsfield, the third, dedicated to St Philip and St Jacob, lay outside it and within the city of Bristol. No major religious foundation was made on the manor, although the holdings of religious communities in the city of Bristol can still, despite the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s, be traced in the documents presented in this volume. The parish church of St Philip and St Jacob is mentioned twice in the Barton Regis survey, in both cases as a locator of property – the pasture and meadow holdings of two tenants are described as being behind the church. Mangotsfield church performs the same function in locating the meadow that Robert Arden held between his house at Hillhouse and the church. St Philip and St Jacob was the oldest of the Barton Regis parish churches and first appears in records in the late twelfth century.<sup>48</sup> C.S. Taylor speculates that it may have been founded in the early twelfth century, when the building of the castle prevented easy access to St Peter's church for those living in the area now known as Old Market.<sup>49</sup> William Worcester is the source for the story that St Philip and St Jacob was once a Benedictine monastery, but it is more likely that monks from Tewkesbury lived and worshipped on the site while the new priory of St James was being established, leaving a persistent memory of their presence. St Philip's dedication may have been amended to include the name of Jacob (Jacobus meaning James in Latin) when it was given to the priory.

St James' Priory was, by far, the most important ecclesiastical landholder in Barton Regis and the descent of its lands, after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, was very influential on the development of the area to the east of Bristol. It was founded in the twelfth century by Earl Robert of Gloucester, the illegitimate son of King Henry I (1100–35), who had endowed monks from his wife's family foundation, the abbey of Tewkesbury, with local lands and property. At the beginning of the sixteenth century the priory held the parish churches of Mangotsfield and Stapleton and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, a survey of the revenues of the church requested by Henry VIII in 1535, indicates that the priory received £2 13s and £2 respectively from Stapleton and Mangotsfield, perhaps suggesting that Stapleton was the more heavily populated settlement. St James also received rents from Barton hundred to the value of £9 12s 2d. The priory's lands were seized by the crown at the Dissolution and sold; by the 1550s they had passed to Henry Brayne [E67], but they were not to be the foundation of a gentry estate, as many other ecclesiastical landholdings would be. Brayne's son died without an heir and the property was divided between Brayne's daughters, Anne and Emily.<sup>50</sup>

In his description of his journeys around England and Wales in the late 1530s and early 1540s Leland claimed that the cloister of a nunnery still stood at Mangotsfield, but no other authority for this foundation has been found, and it may be that Leland

<sup>48</sup> The church of "sancti Iacobi de feria de Bristol" was confirmed to Tewkesbury Abbey by Bishop Henry of Worcester between 1193 and 1196, in an act in which he declares that he is confirming all that Bishop Simon (1125–50) had confirmed. This would seem to be St Philip and St Jacob's church with the first part of its dedication suppressed and, if Bishop Simon had confirmed it to Tewkesbury, then it was founded in the first half of the twelfth century, *English Episcopal Acta 34: Worcester, 1186–1218*, ed. Mary Cheney [et al.] (Oxford: Oxford UP for the British Academy, 2008), no. 66.

<sup>49</sup> C. S. Taylor, "The Parochial Boundaries of Bristol", *TBGAS*, 33 (1910), 126–39 at p. 135.

<sup>50</sup> Latimer, "St James". The Sackville survey is clear that Brayne was paying rents for the property formerly held by the Bristol priory [E67], but Sir John St Lo's entry [E66] is ambiguous and might refer to lands belonging to the parish church of Mangotsfield.



had confused the Magdalene convent in Bristol with Mangotsfield.<sup>51</sup> There was, however, a small leper hospital dedicated to St Lawrence, situated on the main road to London, some half a mile outside Lawford's gate, which gave its name to Lawrence Hill. The site of its lands now lies on the left directly after Lawrence Hill passes over the former Midland railway, now the Bristol to Bath footpath. It was already in existence in the late twelfth century and received a charter from King John in 1208.<sup>52</sup> From 1465 it had been under the supervision of the College of Westbury and the hospital's lands therefore passed into lay ownership when the college was dissolved in the mid 1540s.<sup>53</sup> Westbury's property was bought by Sir Ralph Sadler, the well-connected former protégé of Thomas Cromwell, although the Sackville survey records that "certayne lands and tenements freely late belonging to Colledge of Westburye" were held by the heirs of John fitz James, former recorder of Bristol, attorney general to Henry VIII and Lord Chief Justice until 1539.<sup>54</sup> Sadler's family were certainly still in possession in the early seventeenth century, though the 1563 rent roll records "Saynt Larenc' court" was rendering 2s 8d in rent to the lord of Barton Regis, apparently by the hand of the widow Sibyl Fawcett [R150] and it may be that an exchange or division of property had taken place when it was secularised.<sup>55</sup>

The Hospital of St Bartholomew, which stood on the north bank of the Frome near the present site of Christmas Steps held property called Little Horfield, better known today by its later name of Heath House. By the mid sixteenth century the lands had been secured by a merchant called Robert Thorne, who wished to use them to found a grammar school. His death brought the property into the hands of his son, who appears among the free tenants in the Barton Regis survey.<sup>56</sup>

Finally there were two chapels. A small chapel dedicated to St Anthony was linked with a freehold sold to Edward Tynte in 1554.<sup>57</sup> The associated holding was not large – a few acres of arable, two closes that had been leased, less than ten acres of meadow and pasture, together with rights to commons and woodland – and had come to the vendor's family by marriage. It may be therefore that the chapel was the holding of a knightly family and was intended for domestic use. Licences for such chapels had been issued from the twelfth century onwards, including one for a chapel at Mangotsfield.<sup>58</sup> This was probably the chapel of St Ethelbert which had been leased by the prior of St James to Edmund Arthur in 1523 for a rent of 40s.<sup>59</sup>

<sup>51</sup> *The Itinerary of John Leland in or about the Years 1535–1543*, ed. Lucy Toulmin Smith (5 vols, London: George Bell, 1907–11), vol. 5, 94. For the convent, see "Archaeological review: King David Hotel, Upper Maudlin Street, St Michael" TBGAS, 120 (2002), 239–40.

<sup>52</sup> *Rotuli Chartarum in Turri Londinensi Asservati, 1199–1216*, ed. T. D. Hardy (London: HMSO, 1837), 175b.

<sup>53</sup> "Hospitals: Bristol", VCH *Gloucestershire*, vol. 2, no. 33: The hospital of Saint Lawrence, Bristol, 118–19.

<sup>54</sup> Nicholas Orme and Jon Cannon, *Westbury-on-Trym: Monastery, Minster and College* (BRS 62, 2010), 104.

<sup>55</sup> BRO 4984/5 Compotus of Ralph Sadleir's lands in Worcestershire and Gloucestershire 1564; GRO D4431/1/A2/1 indicates that a descendant of Ralph Sadler leased property to Robert Hooke in 1629/30.

<sup>56</sup> Way, "Heath House", 25.

<sup>57</sup> BRO 6685 (1).

<sup>58</sup> CPR, Edward III, vol. XI, 1358–61 (London: HMSO, 1911), 569–70 preserves the text of a licence granted to William de Putot, sheriff of Gloucestershire in the 1220s and 1230s for a chapel in his court (*curia sua*) at Mangotsfield for the use of his household and guests (*familie sue et hospitum suorum*).

<sup>59</sup> *Descriptive Catalogue of the Charters and Muniments in the Possession of the Rt. Hon. Lord Fitzhardinge*, comp. I. H. Jeayes (Bristol: C.T. Jefferies 1892), 207, no. 693.

## Ridgeway

Our earliest glimpse of an area called Ridgeway to the east of Bristol dates from 1396 when the merchant and burgess William Canynges left a legacy for repairing the road between Lawford's gate and Ridgeway.<sup>60</sup> In 1412 two clerks, Nicholas Barstaple and William Rice, were making plans to use a substantial block of property there, consisting of a messuage, a carucate of land, 12 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture and 16 acres of wood, to endow the Hospital of the Holy Trinity at Lawford's Gate.<sup>61</sup> In that year they secured royal permission to give the hospital the reversion of this property, which was, at the time, held for his lifetime by a Bristol merchant, Mark William, who was later Mayor and Member of Parliament for Bristol, and his wife, Agnes.<sup>62</sup> The two clerks intended that the property should be used to support a chaplain who would celebrate daily service in the chapel of the hospital, but the plan was evidently not fulfilled because Ridgeway can next be traced in the accounts of the Seymour family of Wolf Hall in the 1530s and it is a survey from the collection of Seymour papers, now at Longleat House, that is presented in this volume.

It would seem therefore that, on the deaths of Mark William and his wife, their heirs did not surrender the holding. The Seymour family had become the heirs because Isabel, Mark Williams' only surviving child, had married Sir John Seymour of Wolf Hall, and so the passage of the Ridgeway property into the hands of the Seymour family is clear. The origins of what became known as the manor of Ridgeway are less clear, because the identity of those who let the property to Mark William is unknown. The joint holding by Agnes and Mark William suggests that it may actually have been her property, perhaps part of the dower from her first marriage.<sup>63</sup> The will of her first husband, William Solers, survives and mentions a tenement at Goseham, which is to be sold for the benefit of William Solers' soul.<sup>64</sup> Perhaps the sale took place, but there are references to Goseham in the two Ridgeway surveys, suggesting that Agnes, who was an executor of the will, retained it. Alternatively the grant may have been a copyhold for the lives of Mark, Agnes and their son, Robert, who died young. Indeed the manor of Ridgeway as it was later held by the Seymour family and described in the survey at Longleat may have been made up of property held on tenures of both sorts, but it is significant that the Seymour survey mentions a payment for suit at the manor court of Barton Regis. This payment indicates that Ridgeway was not an ancient manor, but made up of property that was part of the manor of Barton Regis. In all likelihood it had slipped out of the control of the freeholder and there is a strong possibility that the freeholder was St James Priory in Bristol, a daughter house of the abbey of Tewkesbury, for the Seymour survey also makes clear that a chief rent of 14s was owed annually to the abbot of Tewkesbury. After the Dissolution the property that St James Priory had held locally came into the hands of the Brayne family and a deed of partition, dividing that property among the Brayne heirs in 1579, lists rents from Ridgeway and other property associated with the Seymours, indicating the links between this land and the priory.<sup>65</sup>

<sup>60</sup> Wadley, no. 88. John S. Moore identified the Ridgeway with the estate of a riding man, described in Domesday book, but he later retracted this view, "The Gloucestershire Section of Domesday Book: geographical problems of the text, part 2", *TBGAS*, 106 (1988), 87–106, p. 96.

<sup>61</sup> CPR, Henry IV, vol. IV, 1408–13 (London: HMSO, 1909), 370.

<sup>62</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1386-1421/member/william-mark-alias-william-markes-1434>.

<sup>63</sup> For Agnes William's first marriage, CPR, Henry IV, vol. II, 1401–1405 (London: HMSO, 1905), 391.

<sup>64</sup> Wadley, no. 125.

<sup>65</sup> Latimer, "St James", 131.



The Seymour family used the property that Isabel William had brought them as members of the elite often used property inherited in the female line – it became the holding of a younger son, Humphrey Seymour.<sup>66</sup> He seems to have held all the family's interests around Bristol at the end of the fifteenth century, although his main area of interest was in Oxfordshire.<sup>67</sup> He married a wealthy widow, Anne Mountford, the widow of John Mountford, whose family were closely associated with the dukes of Buckingham.<sup>68</sup> She may be the Lady Anne Seymour mentioned in the customs of the manor [marginal addition 1]. She is, however, there described as a widow and it is clear that a Humphrey Seymour left a widow, Margaret.<sup>69</sup> It may therefore be the case that Humphrey and Anne Seymour had a son, Humphrey who married Margaret. By 1506 Margaret's Seymour husband was dead, for she had remarried and her new husband, Richard Hiatt, appears in both the military survey of 1522 and the lay subsidy rolls as one of the wealthier inhabitants of Stapleton.<sup>70</sup> Margaret outlived her first husband by forty years and her jointure was still being paid when Ridgeway was sold in 1540 [RGL5, RGL10].<sup>71</sup>

By 1540 the Seymours were no longer a knightly family of limited local influence, but found themselves close to the throne as a consequence of Henry VIII's third marriage to Jane, daughter of Sir John Seymour, and the family chose to dispose of the isolated piece of property to the east of Bristol. In May of that year Jane's brother, Edward, earl of Hertford, now the head of the family, sold Ridgeway to Henry White, a grocer of Bristol.<sup>72</sup> Ridgeway remained in the White (also frequently spelt Whyte) family for about twenty years, descending to Henry White's son, John, and after his death in 1558 it came onto the market again. White had left the bulk of his property to his sister, Sibyl, with the proviso that Ridgeway and his house in Bedminster should be sold to settle his debts.

By the late 1560s Ridgeway had come into the hands of Matthew Smyth and Richard Berkeley of Stoke Gifford. Smyth, the younger son of John Smyth, a Bristol merchant, had after a period at Oxford entered the Middle Temple. His objective in buying the property was presumably to set himself up as a landed proprietor and gentleman near to the city where his family had established itself. Richard Berkeley, a descendant of a younger branch of the Berkeleys of Berkeley, whose family had been established at Stoke Gifford for many generations, must have seen Ridgeway as a useful adjunct to the property he acquired in 1564 at Stapleton, where he built his fine new house. The subsequent history of Ridgeway can be read in the records of the Berkeley and Smyth families at the GRO and BRO.<sup>73</sup>

<sup>66</sup> TNA C1/59/73 for Humphrey as executor of his mother, Isabel Seymour.

<sup>67</sup> BRO AC/D/1/83; TNA C 1/57/1; BRO AC/D/1/88/a; CPR, Henry VII, vol. II, 1494–1509 (London: HMSO, 1916), 53, 654.

<sup>68</sup> TNAC 1/166/52. *Calendar of Close rolls, Henry VII*, vol. II, 1485–1500 (London: HMSO, 1963), no. 803.

<sup>69</sup> BRO AC/D/1/110.

<sup>70</sup> *The Military Survey of Gloucestershire, 1522*, ed. R.W. Hoyle (Gloucestershire Record Series, 6, BGAS, 1993), 159; *The Bristol and Gloucestershire Lay Subsidy of 1523–1527*, ed. M. A. Faraday (Gloucestershire Record Series, 23, BGAS, 2009), 174, 337.

<sup>71</sup> Amy Louise Erickson, *Women and Property in Early Modern England* (London: Routledge, 1993), 25–6.

<sup>72</sup> BRO AC/D4/1.

<sup>73</sup> GRO D2700/NR1/19; BRO AC/D/4. The Berkeley holding descended to the dukes of Beaufort in the eighteenth century and was surveyed by William Maule in 1802, GRO D2700/QP15/11.

### The social order

The Barton Regis documents reveal a society of great diversity and complexity. At the apex was the king, who had been lord of the manor until 1553. He had often chosen to grant it to high status individuals; most recently, for example, Henry VIII had given it to three of his queens, while in the fifteenth century Henry V had granted it to his brother, Humphrey, duke of Gloucester.<sup>74</sup> For the inhabitants of the manor however these were remote figures, whom they would not see, and it was the royal agents, who managed the property that were much more visible. The surveys can be used to recover the outline of that management and the men who undertook it, because they record when the copyholds were granted and often the name of the agent who granted it. As a result we can determine that for more than fifty years kings had looked to the local knightly family of the Poyntz for the administration of Barton Regis, while the Seymours had relied on Richard Pheilips and John Berwick.

The earliest grant of copyhold recorded in the Sackville survey of Barton Regis took place in 1503, when the agent was Robert Poyntz. By 1525 he had been succeeded by his son, Anthony Poyntz, and in 1533 Nicholas Poyntz, representing the third generation of his family, was granting copyholds.<sup>75</sup> The family was well-established at Iron Acton in Gloucestershire and had come to prominence under the Yorkist kings. Robert Poyntz had married the illegitimate daughter of Anthony Woodville, Earl Rivers, the brother of Edward IV's queen Elizabeth, but had changed sides to become a partisan of Henry VII and was knighted on the field of Bosworth. It was a fortuitous change of direction, for Robert's career was to thrive on office-holding. He became steward of the abbeys of St Augustine in Bristol and Kingswood in Gloucestershire, steward for the duke of Buckingham's estate of Thornbury and sheriff of Gloucestershire, as well as steward of Barton Regis. In the years before his death in 1520, Robert Poyntz also had a role in the household of Henry VIII's first queen, Catherine of Aragon. His son Anthony had made something of a name for himself as a sailor in the 1510s and was appointed sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1527. He was probably dead by October 1532, leaving his son Nicholas to take over at Barton Regis.

It was under Nicholas' stewardship that nearly fifty of the copyholds were made between 1532 and 1544. Like his father and grandfather he was conspicuous for his role in the management of others' property. He had been appointed joint keeper of Kingswood Forest with his father in 1531<sup>76</sup> and steward of the bishop of Worcester's lands in Gloucestershire from 1533–40, although there were complaints of mismanagement.<sup>77</sup> It was alleged that "without the consent of his Lordship's officers, and to his Lordship's prejudice, [he] holds courts, and lets the lands, and takes fines at his pleasure. The tenants are much annoyed, and will pay no rent." In 1535 he welcomed Henry VIII and his second queen, Anne Boleyn, to his property at Iron Acton, which had been newly built in the fashionable Renaissance style of the king and queen's palace at Whitehall. Despite his marriage into the strongly Catholic Berkeley family, Nicholas seems to have supported and profited from the religious changes of the 1530s; he was a commissioner for the surrender of Kingswood Abbey

<sup>74</sup> CPR, Henry V, vol. I: 1413–1416 (London: HMSO, 1910), 397 (29 Jan 1416) includes advowson of hospital of St Lawrence.

<sup>75</sup> For the Poyntz family and the building at Iron Acton, K. Rodwell and R. Bell, *Acton Court: the Evolution of an Early Tudor Courtier's House* (Swindon: English Heritage, 2004), 20–8.

<sup>76</sup> L&P, vol. 5, 79, no. 166/22.

<sup>77</sup> L&P, vol. 6, 233, no 533.

in 1538 and purchased some of the lands. In the 1540s he enjoyed a successful military career in Scotland and France and in 1547 he was returned as MP for Gloucestershire.

The Poyntzs were knights then, the backbone of English royal administration. They knew and exploited the opportunities that office holding presented, and in the person of Nicholas they benefitted from the religious changes of Henry VIII's reign. By 1550, however, Nicholas Poyntz was no longer presiding at the court of Barton Regis, having been replaced by Henry Brayne, and Brayne was an altogether new type of royal servant. Although his family origins lay in the Forest of Dean, he had been a merchant tailor in London in the 1540s and had accumulated sufficient capital for the outlay of £667 7s 6d in 1544 with which he bought the premises of St James Priory and its other interests in Bristol.<sup>78</sup> He settled at St James in the prior's house and dealt extensively in the land market; in 1546 he sold the tanner Roger Coke and his son a tenement with garden in St Philip's that had formerly belonged to the Wiltshire priory of Bradenstoke, and in 1554 he granted a messuage, "le Graunge", a cottage called Woodroves, and arable, pasture and meadow in Barton Regis to John Gonnyng.<sup>79</sup> By the 1550s he was named in the commission of the peace in Gloucestershire.<sup>80</sup>

As well as acting as the administrator of Barton Regis, Brayne appears among the free tenants in the homage at the court of survey, and the other tenants are an interesting cross section of the old knightly elite, to which the Poyntz family belonged, and the new men, represented by Brayne. Sir John St Lo or Sentlowe (c. 1501–59), whose family name survives at Newton St Loe, like Brayne, held lands formerly belonging to St James Priory, but he had not made his way through commerce. He was the son of Nicholas St Lo of Chew and benefitted from office holding. He was made steward of Thornbury and constable of Thornbury castle in 1528, was a Justice of the Peace in Somerset from 1532 and sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1536–7. He married the daughter of Sir William Kingston and was thus the brother-in-law of Anthony Kingston, to whom St James Priory was initially granted after the Dissolution of the Monasteries.<sup>81</sup> Sir Ralph Sadler (1507–87) on the other hand was very much a new man. An associate of Thomas Cromwell, appointed clerk to the hanaper of Chancery in 1535, MP, Principal Secretary and Privy Councillor in the 1540s, by 1547 he owned property in twenty-five counties in England and Wales. After the closure of the college at Westbury, he secured its lands and used the property as a residence.<sup>82</sup>

Below these grand men with connections to the court came the freeholders about whom less is known. One is described as an esquire – a man of an established family, ranking below a knight and sometimes described as an armiger. Hugh Brooke of Long Ashton was such a man; he was the great grandson of the merchant, Richard Ameryk, and grandson of a lawyer, the serjeant-at-law, Thomas Brooke.<sup>83</sup> Another,

<sup>78</sup> W. C. Heane, "Pedigree of Brayne" in "Transactions at Micheldean: Flaxley Grange", TBGAS 6 (1881/2), 284–305, pp. 296–9; L&P, vol. 19, part 1, 37, no. 80/4.

<sup>79</sup> BRO P/St.N/Ch/D/1; CPR, Philip and Mary, vol. 2, 1554–55 (London: HMSO, 1936), 1.

<sup>80</sup> CPR, Philip and Mary, vol. 1, 1553–4 (London: HMSO, 1937), 19. For the division of Brayne's property, Latimer, "St James".

<sup>81</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509–1558/member/kingston-anthony-1512-56>; <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509–1558/member/kingston-sir-william-1476-1540>.

<sup>82</sup> Orme and Cannon, *Westbury-on-Trym*, 104.

<sup>83</sup> John Collinson, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset*, 3 vols (Bath: Printed by R. Cruttwell, 1891), 297; *Calendar of the Correspondence of the Smyth family of Ashton Court 1548–1642*, ed. J. H. Betey (BRS XXXV, 1982), 4, n.4; TNA PROB 11/70/269.

Nicholas Thorne, was a member of a merchant family that would found a grammar school in Bristol, using the resources of St Bartholomew's Hospital.<sup>84</sup> Others are described as gentlemen or landholders, such as Hugh Kemys, Edward Tynte or John White or Whyte, whose father, Henry, had purchased the manor of Ridgeway from the Seymour family in 1540.<sup>85</sup>

Below the freeholders came the copyholders, but it would be a mistake to see these people as a homogeneous group. The list of jurors on the court of survey roll arranges them carefully, placing first three men with the suffix, gent. The gentlemen were William Blunte, Edward Bassett and Stephen Cole. Blunte held two messuages, three yardlands (or peasant holdings) and two mills at Mangotsfield, together with more than 240 acres of pasture and arable [M1]. This was an enormous holding for the manor of Barton Regis and he had paid a fine of £40 in 1535. Edward Bassett was described as a servant of Nicholas Poyntz, which had perhaps enabled him to secure his holding of two tenements and a cottage at Downend for a rent of 13s 9d by paying a fine of £13 6s 8d [M2], as well as the Lyncombe fishpond for an annual rent of 1d [M3]. Stephen Cole's holdings were not on the same scale – there were only 30½ acres of arable, 2 acres of pasture and 4 acres of meadow, but the description of his ruined messuage implies that he, his wife, Katherine and daughter Joanna did not live on their copyhold property and must have sublet it. Like Edward Bassett, Stephen Cole was in the service of Nicholas Poyntz and was described as his steward.<sup>86</sup>

The list of jurors then places seven men, whose holdings were considerably greater than the rest. James Fawcett held two messuages at Poyntz Pole and Sherles Smyth and two cottages in West Street, paying an annual rent of £7 13s. He also held three closes of pasture at Mangotsfield plus smaller holdings of mead and arable land in the King's marsh. The Seymour survey shows him paying 14s for a further holding of three and a half acres at Pennywell. [RGL3] By 1563 he was dead but his wife, Sibyl, continued to run the business, paying rent for Hooper's court and St Lawrence court, which were not in the family's hands in 1553 and also for clay pits.

Gregory Price was placed directly after Fawcett. His family origins in Wales are reflected in that fact that his surname is usually rendered as ap Ryce (son of Rhys), but we do not know whether it was Gregory or an earlier member of his family that had come from Wales. He was well established by the 1520s however, and in 1524 he was sufficiently wealthy to be liable for 3s lay subsidy taxation, his goods having been valued at £6.<sup>87</sup> He had held a tenement with a house and garden in the Easton tithing since 1520 [E20] and had increased them substantially in 1536, when the family took on Colly's barn [E21] and another tenement [E22], undertaking to pay a fine of £10 for both. Some of this property lay close to the eastern boundary of the city in the vicinity of the modern Pennywell Road and Barrow Road. With the proceeds of 3.5 acres of meadow, taken in 1543 for the lifetime of Gregory's son, John, the family had an income of £9 5s 4d when the Barton Regis survey was compiled in 1553. By then Gregory was probably an old man; there were two lives left on his holdings, his own and his son's, suggesting that Price's wife had already died, and Gregory himself was dead by 1558. In that year, John Price, still calling himself ap Rysse, took advantage of Sir Maurice Dennys's pressing need for money

<sup>84</sup> Way, "Heath House", 25–26.

<sup>85</sup> BRO AC/D4/1.

<sup>86</sup> TNA C 1/1494/37.

<sup>87</sup> *Bristol and Gloucestershire Lay Subsidy*, ed. Faraday, 173.

and purchased the family's holdings, which were based in West Street, for £80.<sup>88</sup> The 1563 rent roll therefore accounts only for the meadow that John had held since 1543. Less than ten years later John's son, William, entered the Inner Temple and it was he who finally secured outright possession of these properties from Maurice Denny's heir, Richard, in 1579.<sup>89</sup> The Prices had thus moved from yeoman to the professional classes in three generations and before 1574 John Price had secured a grant of arms, making himself an armiger.<sup>90</sup>

Richard Hoddes had taken out his first tenancy in 1534 for the three lives of himself, his wife Agnes, the widow of Robert Wethurley and his son, John [S3]. In 1522 a Richard Hoddys had been assessed at £4 for the military survey and at £4 again for the lay subsidy of 1524. It is possible that the Richard Hoddys of the 1520s was the father of the Hoddes who took out the tenancy in 1534, but the assessment demonstrates that the family was well-established.<sup>91</sup> Hoddes himself had held his wife's tenancy of a property that included a water mill in Stapleton from the point of their marriage and in 1540 Hoddes extended his interests still further by taking another messuage [S11, S2]. By this point however he may have been in a business partnership for the tenancy was taken in the names of Hoddes, his son John and another man named Matthew Underhill, who was probably the active tenant. Finally in 1552 another tenancy was taken in the names of Hoddes, his son John and John's wife Elizabeth [S1]. By 1563 Richard was dead, but his son John continued to pay the rent on three of the messuages his father had held and his half brother, Thomas Wethurley, now held the water mill [R109-111], [R118]. Hoddes was an important landholder in sixteenth century Stapleton, and it is perhaps an indication of the growing self-awareness of a man like Hoddes that he led a group of husbandmen to petition the Lord Chancellor at the turn of the 1540s about a manorial dispute, an early example of taking local disputes out of the manorial court and into the common law.<sup>92</sup>

The shared characteristic of these men is that, despite legal technicalities, they were all landholders. The Barton Regis and Ridgeway surveys and the rental roll are descriptions of landholding patterns and so ignore a good proportion of society, including those who were landless and the subject of increasing concern as the sixteenth century progressed.<sup>93</sup> In the words of a modern commentator, "The officials of landed estates compiled rentals and surveys that recorded the names and holdings of tenants, but did not notice the subtenants".<sup>94</sup> The Ridgeway survey of 1569 sheds a little light on some of these subtenants because it locates landholdings in relation to the holdings of others. Thus William Clement held land near to that of James Corye, who is not known as a copyholder in either Barton Regis or Ridgeway, so we must conclude he was a husbandman who leased land from someone else [RGS4]. Gregory Drewe is another otherwise unknown neighbour of William Clement, while William Eroth, a Stapleton farmer is known to us because he apprenticed his son to a

<sup>88</sup> BRO 8015 (94).

<sup>89</sup> BRO 8015 (94).

<sup>90</sup> *Visitation of the County of Gloucestershire Taken in the Year 1623*, ed. John Maclean and W.C. Heane (Harleian Society 21, 1885), 136.

<sup>91</sup> *Military survey*, ed. Hoyle, 160; *Bristol and Gloucestershire Lay Subsidy*, ed. Faraday, 174.

<sup>92</sup> TNA C 1/1007/39.

<sup>93</sup> Paul Slack, *Poverty and Policy in Tudor and Stuart England* (London: Longman, 1988).

<sup>94</sup> Christopher Dyer, *A Country Merchant, 1495–1520: Trading and Farming at the End of the Middle Ages* (Oxford UP, 2012), 23.

sadler in 1541.<sup>95</sup> Eroth also joined the party of husbandmen, led by Richard Hoddes, who petitioned the Lord Chancellor about a dispute concerning access to common fields in Stapleton and of the sixteen named petitioners, five were not copyholders of Barton Regis or Ridgeway, yet they must have been sufficiently prosperous to undertake the expense of a lawsuit.<sup>96</sup> We can therefore conclude that there was a group of relatively prosperous agricultural proprietors renting the land that they worked and the terms of such renting are regulated in the customs of the manor [C7].

Women appear frequently in sixteenth century documents about property – of the 124 leases and copyholdings described in the Sackville survey, women feature in more than 90. They were able to hold property, but that property was often vested in their husband, because legally a married couple was one person.<sup>97</sup> Isabel, daughter of William Thomas married Thomas Waren and took to him the right to a cottage and bakehouse in West Street [E28] and Alice Warne may well have brought her holding to her husband, John [S29]. Many women therefore passed from the legal control of their father to that of their husband and only became independent in their widowhood. It was however possible for single women to hold land as was demonstrated by the Mangotsfield landholder, Alice, the daughter of the late Hugh and Petronell Rodley [M6] and women were often active in defence of their rights. Joanna Kemys or Kamys for example took exception to the reeve's attempt to make her pay her rent ahead of time and with two supporters took action to recover the property that had been seized from her [C12 marginal addition 10].

Copyholds were often granted for the life of a man, his wife and their eldest child, whether male or female, and this reflects their origin as the holdings of the medieval peasant family. Isabel Waren and Alice Warne had been the third names on the copy, but the survey also tells us about women who were the second name and how they might bring the property to their second husbands. Agnes, the widow of Robert Wethurley, for example, took Richard Hoddes as her second husband and he held her water mill and messuage at Stapleton [S11]. It was a valuable holding with annual proceeds of £6 6s 4d and would remain with Richard for as long as he lived, but Agnes' son Thomas Wethurley was the heir, rather than her other son, John Hoddes. Similarly Edyth, the wife of John Noble, had been the second name on a copy holding granted to her first husband, while her son Thomas Clement was the third [E40]. John Noble would be entitled to hold it for the rest of his life, but the heir was Thomas Clement. This widow's right was explicitly acknowledged in customs of the manor as described on folio 23 of the Sackville survey and may perhaps have been the subject of considerable discussion in the court baron.

In the sixteenth century however grants were being made to women as the first life on the lease. Joanna Hawkyngs, for example, held a messuage in Blacksworth associating her son and daughter with her [E42]. Alice Dymoke took out her holding in association with her daughters, Agnes and Alice [S27]. While we do not know whether the women undertook the agricultural management of these holdings, it is clear that there were no social or cultural conventions to prevent the grants and there is a column of 26 women jurors, not all of them widows, in the court of survey record. The fines paid by Joanna and Agnes for entry to these holdings (£2 and £2 6s 8d respectively) suggest that the women resources at their disposal. It is possible therefore that this property should be seen as part of an investment portfolio. A final

<sup>95</sup> CBAB, part 1, 160.

<sup>96</sup> TNA C1/1007/39.

<sup>97</sup> Erickson, *Women and Property*, 24.



example is the career of Joan or Joanna Pacy, who was granted two tenements in Stapleton in February 1544 [S13]. She had been married to the mercer, Thomas Badram, and two of her sons, John and Thomas Badram, were mentioned on the copy. By 1544 she had been widowed and had taken as her second husband, Thomas Pacy, another mercer, to whom another son, George Badram, was apprenticed in 1546.<sup>98</sup> So, although Joan had a living husband it was acceptable for the grant to be made in her name and it was Joan who rendered the rent for the holdings in 1563. [R120-122]

### East of Bristol in the sixteenth century

The picture of the area to the east of Bristol that emerges from these documents is rural. It is a landscape of open fields, rough pasture and heathland interspersed with woodland. Although east Bristol would later be characterised by widespread industrial activity, there is little evidence for it in these Barton Regis documents. Such activity was well-established, however; the names of some thirteenth-century miners are known to us and there are references to revenues from sea coal, stone and earth for pottery in the accounts of the constable of Bristol castle from a similar period.<sup>99</sup> So well-established was the practice of mining that some pits were worked out and John Smith of Nibley narrates how Henry, Lord Berkeley scarcely escaped with his life during a hunt in Kingswood Chase when his horse drew up short because he happened on an old, unfilled coal pit.<sup>100</sup> Although the Sackville survey of Barton Regis makes only one reference to coal pits in Kingswood and a quarry pit of slate, the 1563 rental roll hints at developments by recording payments from tile pits, “coling”, clay pits, “colle pytts” and a “cole plase”. By 1569 it is clear that the industrial undertakings were profitable, for it was felt worthwhile within the royal administration for the crown to bring a case concerning Kingswood against Thomas Chester.

Unlike the nearly contemporary survey of the manor of Wookey, outside Wells, where there are descriptions of the dwellings, we know little about the buildings of East Bristol in the sixteenth century. The reference to a cottage called Stonehouse implies that it was unusual to build in stone, although it was a building material that was readily available from the local quarries.<sup>101</sup> The customs of the manor, however, make it clear that the tenants expected to fell timber for the maintenance of their properties.<sup>102</sup> Richard Wood, in his deposition to the 1569 case, testified that, when Sir Nicholas Poyntz controlled the manor, he had given licence to Henry Curtys to fell a tree to repair a house standing within the manor.<sup>103</sup> Robert Edwards, a husbandman and witness in the same case, declared that Henry Brayne, as farmer

<sup>98</sup> CBAB, part 2, no. 600.

<sup>99</sup> Richard Le Reve, Robert At Pyle, William Long, William Copep, Robert Cory, John Chanflor, Alan North, Thomas Serle, David de Mogelane, William Popok, VCH *Gloucestershire*, vol. 2, ed. William Page (London: Constable, 1907), 236; Sharp, p. 25.

<sup>100</sup> John Smyth, *The Lives of the Berkeleys, Lords of the Honour, Castle and Manor of Berkeley in the County of Gloucester from 1066–1618 (The Berkeley Manuscripts)*, ed. John Maclean (2 vols., Gloucester: John Bellows, 1883–5), ii, 380.

<sup>101</sup> Linda J. Hall, *The Rural Houses of North Avon & South Gloucestershire 1400–1720* (Bristol: City of Bristol Museum & Art Gallery, monograph no. 6, 1983), 30 for this view. The author identifies three properties in Mangotsfield as potential “longhouses”, an early building form that included accommodation for people and livestock under the same roof (p. 13 Clevehill Farm, Dibden Farm and Downend Farm).

<sup>102</sup> A twelfth to fifteenth-century dwelling was excavated at Mangotsfield, Donna Young, “Archaeological review 2009: Rodway Hill sports ground, Pomphrey Hill Road, Mangotsfield ST 67007591” TBGAS, 128 (2010), 241–2.

<sup>103</sup> TNA E 133/1/87.

of the manor, had given similar licence to William Clement to cut down two or three trees to repair his tenement. The norm therefore may have been the timber-framed buildings of cruck construction that have been inferred from archaeological and historical evidence elsewhere in Gloucestershire, though these were probably substantial dwellings possibly with chambers inserted above some of the rooms as are described in the Wookey survey.<sup>104</sup> Nikolaus Pevsner comments in his volume covering Bristol on the timber-framed house with oriel, overhang and gable, which survived as late as the mid 1950s at 8 Clarence Road.<sup>105</sup> The Barton Regis survey does record whether buildings were tiled or thatched, and this may reflect the thriving tile-making industry. Such timber framed constructions, each within its own curtilage, would have been replaced by stone farmhouses, like Bridge Farm on Bell Hill in Stapleton, after the great enclosures of the eighteenth century.

Within the Barton Regis survey there is evidence of contemporary agrarian change as the open fields began to be enclosed. Six of Robert Corye's seven and a half acres in the west field were "tyned in or enclosed" as were the three and a half acres he held at the entry to the Easton field [E36]. It is likely too that the closes that appear throughout the text represent earlier enclosures of common or vacant land. Such enclosures have been taken as evidence of profound change in English agriculture that would lead ultimately to the replacement of the peasant proprietor with a new kind of agricultural capitalist whose appearance would lead to higher yields in a period of increasing population and enable the emergence of a different society. There was much protest against enclosures, which reached its culmination in the years before the Barton Regis surveys were taken.<sup>106</sup> Another facet of contemporary agrarian change, which can be found in the surveys, is engrossment, which involved the absorption of peasant land holdings by wealthier landed proprietors. The activities of William Blunte in Mangotsfield and James Fawcett in Easton seem to fall into this category, where both proprietors paid significant fines to have access to larger than average holdings.

Easton tithing lay nearest to Bristol castle and Walter Young's property, which he had held since 1515, is described as the "site" of the manor. The demesne lands, that is the lands that had been directly farmed on behalf of the lord, mostly lay in this area. In total demesne lands consisting of 35 acres of arable, more than 25 acres of meadow and at least 17 of pasture are mentioned in the Barton Regis survey, all of which were by the 1550s in the hands of tenants. This is significantly lower than the medieval demesne that can be reconstructed from the constable's accounts and suggests that direct exploitation of the demesne had been in decline for some time.<sup>107</sup> Walter Young's copyhold is among the earliest grant that can be traced in the surveys, but other grants enrolled in the 1520s and 1530s were often supplemented by some demesne land, and the 1563 rental roll indicates that John Warren held two acres that were formerly the steward's. These then are signs that the apparatus of medieval lordship was all but dismantled by the mid sixteenth century, but the parish of St Philip's within Lawford's gate was still semi-rural in character as the Smith

<sup>104</sup> Christopher Dyer, "English Peasant Buildings in the Later Middle Ages (1200–1500)", *Medieval Archaeology*, 30 (1986), 18–45.

<sup>105</sup> Nikolaus Pevsner, *North Somerset and Bristol* (The Buildings of England) (Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1958), 459.

<sup>106</sup> MacRae, *God Speed the Plough*, 32.

<sup>107</sup> Sharp, xxxvii detects 127½ acres of arable, not counting fallow, and 68½ acres of meadow at the turn of the fourteenth century.



map of 1568 shows. The gardens and closes between the buildings were not yet infilled and several residents of the parish described themselves as husbandmen in their wills, leaving livestock as their legacies.<sup>108</sup> In contrast there is evidence in the two Ridgeway surveys of urban development at and beyond the gate [RGL4, RGS2]. Two settlements are named in the survey at Easton and Southwick and a street, called West Street, linked Easton to the eastern boundary of the city at Lawford's gate.<sup>109</sup> Some of the Easton holdings included arable lands in Stapleton tithing, while the Stapleton copyholders had interests in the King's marsh, so there must have been constant movement of people and livestock between the two tithings.

### **The King's wood: an unresolved issue**

By 1565 the former royal manor of Barton Regis had effectively been dismembered. Stapleton was in the hands of Richard Berkeley, Thomas Chester held the lands of the Barton that lay in St Philip's parish and Richard Dennys was disposing of his uncle's interests in Mangotsfield.<sup>110</sup> The position of the King's wood was, however, unclear. During the middle ages it had been an integral part of the resources that had supported the garrison of Bristol castle and may have included woods on both sides of the River Avon; the inclusion of the north Somerset tithings of Bedminster, Knowle, Bishport (Bishopsworth), Whitchurch and Norton [Malreward] in the 1563 rent roll gives some support to this idea, but the area had only begun to acquire the name Kingswood in the thirteenth century.<sup>111</sup> The barton and the woodland were the responsibility of the castle constable, and from at least the end of the thirteenth century he was assisted by a keeper or forester.<sup>112</sup> The residents of Barton Regis had access to the resources of the King's wood, and the constables' accounts record their pannage payments for the pasture of pigs. The customs of the manor give details of their rights to fuel, while the Barton Regis surveys make reference to common of pasture in Kingswoodeheathe.<sup>113</sup> John Leland, who visited the area in the 1530s and 1540s, describes the landscape as "hilly and stony ground withe feren ovar growne in dyvers places".<sup>114</sup>

From the middle ages, however, the precise status of the King's wood had been uncertain and there had been formal enquiries.<sup>115</sup> As Queen Elizabeth's administrators sought in the early years of her reign to reinvigorate the management of crown lands, the potential of Barton Regis did not elude them and in 1569 the attorney general, Gilbert Gerard brought a case against Thomas Chester, which makes it clear that the woods were of value not simply for timber and fuel, but for a range of other activities carried on there, including the extraction of coal and clay.<sup>116</sup> John Birch, a Baron

<sup>108</sup> *Tudor Wills*, nos. 112, 131, 143.

<sup>109</sup> Archaeological work has detected occupation from at least the thirteenth century, Andy King, "Nos. 22–30 West Street, Old Market, ST 59907319 (Archaeological review 2005)", TBGAS, 124 (2006), 216.

<sup>110</sup> CPR, Elizabeth I, vol. III, 1563–6 (London: HMSO, 1961), no. 591 (p. 136) 1564 alienation to Edward Sheratt; no. 3007 to William Sheringe, no. 3008 to Thomas Bampton; CPR, Elizabeth I, vol. IV, 1566–9 (London: HMSO, 1969), no. 849 (1567) to Fulk Marley and Peter Chapman, no. 7088 (1567) to Thomas Bayle and Thomas Luton.

<sup>111</sup> Sharp, xlix. For the most recent study of the forest of Kingswood, J. S. Moore, "The medieval forest of Kingswood", *Avon Past*, 7 (1982), 6–16.

<sup>112</sup> *The Book of Fees*, 3 vols (London: HMSO, 1921–31), 2, 1408.

<sup>113</sup> Sharp, li–liii; [S1, S6–S9] and [C]15.

<sup>114</sup> *Itinerary of John Leland*, ed. Toulmin Smith, v, 86.

<sup>115</sup> Sharp, i.

<sup>116</sup> David Thomas, "The Elizabethan Crown Lands: Their Purposes and Problems", *Estates of the English Crown, 1558–1640*, ed. R. W. Hoyle (Cambridge UP, 1992), 58–87; TNA E 133/1/87.

of the Exchequer, took depositions or witness statements which were intended to determine whether the woods were part of the manor of Barton Regis. If that were the case they would have passed to Thomas Chester with the rest of the lands he had bought. Witnesses were asked about the extent of the manor – whether woods and lands were part of the manor; whether there were coal pits, tile pits or clay pits; who held the “commodity” of the pits. They were also asked whether the owners of the manor of Barton Regis had cut down trees in the wood, and whether tenants had rights of fuel, since that would indicate that the woods were part of the common resources of the manor, made available by the lord to his tenants.

The crown was anxious to prove that the King’s wood was a forest, one of the areas of land which had been set aside as a hunting preserve when William I had introduced forest law after the Norman Conquest; as such it could not form part of the sale to Chester. The tenants, whose depositions survive, were keen to deny it and stoutly maintained that the woods were part of the manor. Robert Edwards, a husbandman of 60 years of age, testified that timber had been felled to repair the properties on the manor, and that he had never known the area as a forest.<sup>117</sup> Richard Wood, a husbandman of 40 years of age, said that he had never heard it called a forest until recently but he had heard it called the Kingswood chase. He was aware, however, of a ranger and four keepers, the successors to the forester first mentioned in the thirteenth century and the crown continued to make these appointments until the seventeenth century.<sup>118</sup>

Each deponent gave slightly different information about the coal and clay pits, but their evidence on, for example, the tenants’ rights to fuel and the drive over the manor to recover straying livestock, concurs with the information given in the customs of the manor, implying that the woods had always been part of the manor’s resources. Indeed John Warren, who had held the office of woodward for Sir Maurice Dennys, made the point that the King’s wood was as much part and parcel of the manor of Barton as the marsh or meadow called the kings marsh. [D5.7]

The inquisition post mortem taken after the death of Thomas Chester in 1583 indicates that he still continued to hold the woods, but the Chester family archive, now in GRO, shows that litigation about Barton Regis continued.<sup>119</sup> In the early years of the seventeenth century new approaches to increasing crown revenue for King James I were tried by his chief minister, Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, and Lord Buckhurst, the Lord Treasurer.<sup>120</sup> Insisting on the fact that Kingswood was a royal forest, rights over the coal, stone and slate were leased to Edward Fitzgerald<sup>121</sup> and in 1609/10 Fitzgerald brought an action against various landed proprietors with interests

<sup>117</sup> TNA E 133/1/87.

<sup>118</sup> In 1485 Thomas Fulbrook was appointed forester and ranger in the forest of *Kyngiswode* in Gloucestershire and Fulwood in Somerset, while Giles Daubeney was appointed as the keeper, CPR, Henry VII, vol. I, 1485–94 (London: HMSO, 1914), 5, 41; in 1511 Maurice Berkeley appointed, L&P, vol. 1, p. 447 (item 833/61); in June 1525 Francis Poyntz appointed, L&P, vol. 4, p. 654 (item 1466/8); in May 1529, Sir Anthony Poyntz, L&P, vol. 4, p. 2487 (item 5624/1); in March 1531 Sir Anthony and Nicholas Poyntz, his son, L&P, vol. 5, p. 79 (item 166/22).

<sup>119</sup> C 142/210/73 for the inquisition; GRO D674/a/L16 for later litigation.

<sup>120</sup> Richard Hoyle “Disafforestation and Drainage: the Crown as Entrepreneur”, *Estates of the English Crown*, 353–88.

<sup>121</sup> *Calendar of State Papers Domestic, Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth I and James I*, ed. R. Lemon and Mrs Everett Green, vol. VIII 1603–1610 (London: HMSO, 1857), 499: 11 March 1609 lease to Captain Edward Fitzgerald of all coal mines, stone and slate in the forest of Kingswood in counties of Gloucester and Somerset.

in Kingswood.<sup>122</sup> Robert Cecil himself followed the case and a memorandum about it can be found among his papers, in which scorn is poured on “a companie of sillie countrye partially affected inhabitants” whom the defendants called as witnesses.<sup>123</sup> Although judgement was given in favour of Fitzgerald the depositions of these inhabitants describe events of the previous generation and have great value as further evidence for the disintegration of the manor of Barton Regis.<sup>124</sup>

Walter Browne, a husbandman of Stapleton, aged 74 in 1609, described how the woods of Stapleton and Mangotsfield were “severed and graunted away” from the manor of Barton Regis by Sir Maurice Dennys and his successors, Sir Walter and Richard Dennys. This picture of the Dennys family dividing the manor and selling off property piecemeal can be inferred from other sources, as we have seen, and it is confirmed by the testimony of Robert Lathbury of Stapleton, who said he had lived in the area for fifty years and had known lands of Billingsley and Berkeley, two of the defendants, as part of the manor of Barton Regis. Thomas Chester, who had purchased the lands in St Philip’s parish and the rights of the hundred court, was the grandfather of one of the defendants in 1609. He had been a merchant and an astute business man, for he had gained not only the land and jurisdictional rights, but also the rights to the coal works and quarries that lay in his lands. According to William Whatlie, aged 70, of Barton Regis, it was Chester’s son William, who had leased those coal pits, pennant and paving stone quarries to William Curtis, while Thomas Corye, a tanner, asserted that he had been present when the lease was assigned and Walter Browne provided the information that Curtis’s son had sold these interests on to Arthur Player and Nicholas Dimerie.<sup>125</sup> Player and Dimerie are also known to have been involved in the exploitation of the coal mines that lay in Lord Berkeley’s area of Kingswood, though the precise details of their activities have yet to be fully researched.<sup>126</sup>

### The history of Barton Regis

Little scholarly work has been undertaken on the history of east Bristol. The rich resources covering households and communicants which have survived for the neighbouring parishes that lie in the Hawkesbury deanery of Gloucester diocese, do not survive for the Bristol diocese, so the parishes of Stapleton and Mangotsfield are not covered in modern work of the demography of Gloucestershire in the sixteenth and seventeenth century.<sup>127</sup> An important study of the relationship between town and country in the seventeenth century took Bristol and its hinterland as its focus, but had little to say on the surrounding locality.<sup>128</sup> The individual parishes were treated in the great county compilations such as Atkyns, Rudder and Bigland, but the Victoria

<sup>122</sup> The proprietors are named as Henry Lord Barkly, Sir Henry Billingsley, Sir Theodore and Lady Catherine Newton, and Richard Barkley, as well as Thomas Chester, grandson of the purchaser. These individuals are identified in the biographical index.

<sup>123</sup> R. Hoyle, “‘Shearing the Hog’: the Reform of the Estates c. 1598–1640”, *Estates of the English Crown*, 204–62.

<sup>124</sup> *Calendar of State Papers Domestic 1603–1610*, 609: 2 May 1610 Edward Fitzgerald to Salisbury indicating that although judgement has been given in his favour the mines have not been given up to him.

<sup>125</sup> TNA E 134/8Jas1/East33a.

<sup>126</sup> GRO D421/T130.

<sup>127</sup> J. S. Moore, “Episcopal Visitations and the Demography of Tudor Gloucestershire”, *Southern History*, 22 (2000), 73–130.

<sup>128</sup> Carl B. Estabrook, *Urbane and Rustic England: Cultural Ties and Social Spheres in the Provinces 1660–1780* (Stanford UP, 1998).

County History has yet to reach the area and nothing has been written directly on the area apart from brief historical appraisals written in connection with strategic planning for organisations such as English Heritage.<sup>129</sup> Attention has mostly centred on industrial and in particular coal-mining history, and the reputation of the miners has proved fertile ground for historians of radicalism.<sup>130</sup> The area has also attracted attention because of its associations with religious figures of the eighteenth-century<sup>131</sup> and there has been some important work on garden history.<sup>132</sup> Architectural historians have little to say about the area where building was dispersed and eastward urban development was slow to start.<sup>133</sup>

At the end of the nineteenth century three clergymen contributed studies that had a bearing on part of the locality: Henry Thomas Ellacombe (1790–1885), vicar of Bitton from 1835 to 1850, Abraham Braine, congregational minister at Somerton in Somerset and a native of Bitton, and Arthur Emlyn Jones (1854–1906), curate of Downend from 1896 to 1906. Ellacombe's *History and Antiquities of the Parish of Bitton* (1881–3) concentrates on the descent of manors through local families and the history of the church at Bitton, but Ellacombe was remarkable for the diligence with which he collected documents and his work still has value as a readily accessible source for documents relevant to the history of Bitton and Kingswood.<sup>134</sup> Braine's *History of Kingswood*<sup>135</sup> probably owes a great deal to Ellacombe, though it is not acknowledged. Braine's book has been profoundly influential on all those who have worked on the history of the area, even to the point of his words being used without appropriate credit. The work is however patchy, often anecdotal, and it is clear that Braine was out of his depth in dealing with the materials that he had found. His

<sup>129</sup> E. La Trobe-Bateman, *Kingswood and Mangotsfield: Avon Extensive Urban Survey Archaeological Assessment Report* (English Heritage, 1995–8) at [http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-1662-1/dissemination/pdf/Assessment\\_reports/Kingswood\\_and\\_Mangotsfield/Kingswood\\_EUS\\_Report\\_Final\\_Version.pdf](http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-1662-1/dissemination/pdf/Assessment_reports/Kingswood_and_Mangotsfield/Kingswood_EUS_Report_Final_Version.pdf). See now, Rose Wallis, *Yate* (The Victoria History of Gloucestershire, 2015).

<sup>130</sup> South Gloucestershire Mines Research Group, *Kingswood Coal: History and Location of Coal Mining Sites in Bristol and South Gloucestershire* (Thornbury: South Gloucestershire Museums and Heritage, 2008); Jon Press, "G. B. Britton and Footwear Manufacturing in Bristol and Kingswood 1870–1973", *Studies in the Business History of Bristol*, 213–38; R. W. Malcolmson, "A Set of Ungovernable People: the Kingswood Colliers in the Eighteenth Century" in *An Ungovernable People? The English and their Law in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*, ed. John Brewer and John Styles (London: Hutchinson, 1980), 85–127.

<sup>131</sup> R. L. Maddox, "John Wesley's Reading: Evidence in the Kingswood School Archives", *Methodist History*, 41:2 (2003) 49–67; G. Stock, "A Survey of Quaker Burial Grounds in Bristol and Frenchay Monthly Meeting", *Bristol and Avon Archaeology*, 13 (1996) 1–9.

<sup>132</sup> J. R. Russell, *Three Garden Buildings in Stoke Park, Bristol: Excavation and Fieldwork 1987–88* (Bristol: published by the author for the Bristol & Avon Archaeological Society, 1988); J. R. Russell, "The Gardens and Grounds of Cleve Hill House, Downend" *Bristol and Avon Archaeology*, 17 (2000), 119–28 and J. R. Russell, "The Archaeology of Stoke Park, Bristol", *Bristol and Avon Archaeology*, 8 (1989), 30–40; David Lambert and Stewart Harding, "Thomas Wright at Stoke Park", *Garden History* 17, no 1 (1989), pp 68–82.

<sup>133</sup> Andor Gommer, Michael Jenner and Bryan Little, *Bristol: an Architectural History* (London: Lund Humphries, 1979) seldom considers anything further east than St Pauls, 178, 204–9, 227; Roger H. Leech, *The Town House in Medieval and Early Modern Bristol* (Swindon: English Heritage, 2014) covers the eastward development of the city at p. 40–2 and the influence of the garden house and secondary residences on the east of the city at p. 232, 239–43, 242, 255.

<sup>134</sup> H. T. Ellacombe, *The History of the Parish of Bitton in the County of Gloucester* (Exeter: privately printed by William Pollard, 1881–3).

<sup>135</sup> Braine, *The History of Kingswood Forest*.

interpretations are fanciful, but have been perpetuated in local works of popular history. Jones' *Our Parish: Mangotsfield including Downend* (1899) is more limited in its geographical coverage, but is thorough in its approach, assembling a variety of sources and dealing with them in thematic chapters. He has a chapter outlining the history of various properties in the parish which has been compiled from local deeds, for example, and he attempts to describe the division and descent of the medieval manor of Mangotsfield. He also provides descriptions of the effigies to be found in Mangotsfield church in the nineteenth century, but his failure to reference properly the sources that he so diligently sought out is frustrating and undermines the value of the work.<sup>136</sup>

The twentieth century has mostly seen works by locally based writers, such as those of William Thomas Sanigar (1882–1959), *Saint George's in the East: Records of a Bristol District* (1931); *Houses and People of Old St. George: Further Records of a Bristol Parish* (1936), *Leaves from a Barton Hill Notebook* (1954), *Descent of Walter Harry Edwards of Barton Hill, Bristol* (1949) and Lionel Ellery, *The St Mark (Lower Easton) Story* (1984), *Easton the Forgotten Hamlet* (1986), *Our Yesterdays in Easton* (1987), *Easton Promise: the Continuing Story of a Bristol Community* (with Veronica Smith) (1989) and *Easton Cameos* (with Veronica Smith) (1992). Both writers responded to an intense interest in the locality, writing knowledgeably about the topography of the area, and their legacy has been a number of active local history groups that continue to research the history of East Bristol. Downend Local History Society, for example, has produced a number of pamphlets on various aspects of local history and Barton Hill History Group maintains an informative website.<sup>137</sup> Most significant however is the Kingswood History Society publication *Sixteenth Century Court Book of Siston*, which discusses the manuscript in which the Sackville survey of Barton Regis appears.<sup>138</sup> The volume, which presents a contextual introduction followed by sections on the survey and other material that is preserved in the manuscript, is a tribute to the energy and enthusiasm of this local history group.

<sup>136</sup> A. E. Jones, *Our Parish: Mangotsfield, including Downend, a Brief Account of its Origin and History* (Bristol: W. F. Mack, 1899, repr. Bath: Kingmead P., 1978), 52–55, 87.

<sup>137</sup> Reg Howlett *A History of Staple Hill* (c. 1991), Peris Jones, *The Riding School on the "Cave" Estate Downend* (1980); Peris Jones, *Making Ends Meet: Poor Relief in Eighteenth Century Mangotsfield* (1998); William Joyner's *Notebook: a Coroner's View of South Gloucestershire Society 1790–1823* (1998), ed. Peris Jones.

<sup>138</sup> *Sixteenth Century Court Book of Siston*, ed. Barbara Tuttiert for Kingswood History Society (Knebworth, Herts: Able Publishing, 2002).



# **I CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR OF BARTON REGIS 1553**





## Customs of the manor of Barton Regis 1553

### Description of the manuscript

The customs of the manor of Barton Regis are to be found in the record of a court of survey held in Barton Regis in 1553 (MS GRO D674a/M24). In common with most manorial documents of the period the record takes the form of a roll and consists of 14 membranes each measuring just over 12 inches in width and 27 inches in length. The roll is generally well preserved, but has sustained some wear at

- membrane 7, the bottom of which shows signs of water damage;
- membrane 8, where a section has been lost;
- membranes 12 and 13, where there are tears but no loss of text;
- membrane 14, where there is serious wear and text has been lost.

The membranes are secured at the top by six large stitches, made through a strip of parchment, which protects the top of the roll. The strip measures approximately 12" by 1". The first membrane is endorsed Barton Regs [sic] iuxta: Brystoll / Rot' Cur' ac Territor' Henrici Brayne / ar' Capital Scel ac Firmar'; / De omnibus terr' prat' / et pastur' ibm' / fact' die et a<sup>o</sup> / infrascript'. When the roll is opened the first membrane contains the names of the jurors and the free tenants. The customs begin on membrane 2 and continue to membrane 3. Three strips of parchment measuring approximately three and a half inches by half an inch are pinned to membrane 3, at the points where customs [C] 14, 15 and 16 are written. From membrane 4 the details of the customary holdings begin. The tithing of Easton appears on membranes 4 to 8, with the final two entries on membrane 8 being for the tithing of Mangotsfield. Membranes 9 to 11 cover Mangotsfield and membranes 12 to 14 list the holdings in the tithing of Stapleton. This is the reverse of the order in the Sackville survey (MS Kent U269/M84), which lists holdings in Stapleton, Mangotsfield and Easton. In total 83 holdings are described, 17 free tenants<sup>1</sup> are named along with the 115 jurors present. The Sackville survey, in contrast, lists 128 holdings and 14 free tenants, and it is tempting therefore to speculate that one or two membranes have been lost from the court roll.

The text is written in brown ink with much embellishment of initial letters. Initial words are emboldened and written in larger letters. Copyholders' names are also in bold. The customs were numbered by the scribe and there are marginal additions appearing to the left of several customs. These additions provide further information, usually case law about the application of the custom. The additions appear after the individual custom in the transcription.

<sup>1</sup> The name John White appears twice in this list, but there are known to have been two John Whites in Bristol in the 1550s: John White, also frequently Whyte, (died 1558) (TNA PROB 11/42a/82) and John White (merchant died 1570) (TNA PROB 11/52/179).

**History of the manuscript**

The manuscript forms part of the Chester Master collection at GRO and the customs are published with the kind permission of the owner, Mr W. Chester Master. The roll records a survey of Barton Regis taken on 26–27 May 1553, during the stewardship of Henry Brayne, who is described as the capital seneschal and fermor<sup>2</sup> of the manor. The survey was taken by Geoffrey Danyell at the expense of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, who had been granted the manor by the king. Most of Pembroke's landed interests lay in Wiltshire, where he had obtained Wilton Abbey after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and so he sold Barton Regis to Sir Maurice Dennys. After Sir Maurice's death in 1563 a series of sales took place, and Thomas Chester, a member of a thriving Bristol mercantile dynasty, bought control of the hundredal court of Barton Regis and what might be described as the rump of the old royal manor, consisting mainly of the interests in the tithing of Easton. The court of survey roll passed to Chester as a result of this purchase. Chester also purchased Knole Park near Almondsbury, Gloucestershire and the Chester family continued to live there until the eighteenth century, when the marriage of the Chester heiress, Elizabeth Chester Cann, brought their property and their records to the Master family of Cirencester. The records were deposited in the GRO in 1951, but remain the property of the Chester Master family.

**Editorial method**

The customs have been transcribed with contractions and abbreviations expanded where this could be done safely. Punctuation has not been modernised, except where confusion would follow without it. Capitalisation follows modern conventions. The customs were numbered by the scribe and the letter [C] has been added. Other editorial interventions have been kept to the minimum and additions are indicated thus [ ]. Each marginal addition is reproduced after the custom with which it is associated.

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<sup>2</sup> Farmer: person who collects rents, taxes and other payments in return for a fixed rent.

## Customs of the Manor of Barton Regis from the 1553 court of survey MS GRO D674a/M24

**Imprimis** this mannor of Kings Barton adioynge to the Citie of Bristoll and parcell of the possessions of the late Queene Katherine wherunto doth append no advonson but only comon for the lordes tennants in Kingeswodesheathe<sup>3</sup> where the tennants have allso fyrzes or gorzes for parte of their fewells.

**Item** there is incident to the same manor a courte barone which is kepte from three weeks to three weeks wherunto be many free suters And also within the same manor is a leete or lawe day kept at tow<sup>4</sup> tymes in the<sup>5</sup> yere.

**Item** in the same mannor is a peculiar wher the steward accordynge unto the auncient and lawdable custome there doth prove wills, And hath the correction of sinne, And thordinary nor any of his mynisters have to doe within this hundred:<sup>6</sup>

**Ac etiam dicunt super eorum sacramentum in hac verba<sup>7</sup> viz:**

### [C]1. In primis for prouffe

The Lord may grannt in the forsaid manor and beyng cleare in his hands apou any tenement or cotage on two copies at tymes fower lyves in all viz in possession and reversion And also in court there as well the states to be published And upon presentment tennants to be admited as also surrenders to be made And so have and hold successively; And if any forfayt doe happ then the survivor or reversioner to enter by our custome And upon the death or surrender of the tennant in possession in full manor afore declared the lorde to have by the choyse of the tennants or fower of them the best lyvinge beast in the name of an herriote whatsoever. If no catles then the best one thing within the dore Also if he have any by our custome.

[Marginal addition 1]

Robert Blunte gent toke the reversion of Lady Ane Seyntmoure *vidua in anno H 7* to hym his wife and William their sonn which now enioyeth *redd' pro anno xxvs* wood silver ixd

[Marginal addition 2]

Aboute the xii<sup>th</sup> of H. 7 the lady for that she felled woods & tymber & made sale therof contrary to the<sup>8</sup> custome that<sup>9</sup> presented wherupon Robert Blunt entered & enioyed:

[C]2. **Item** by our custome the byar may with consent of the lord sell alyen[ate] and exchaynge at all tymes the estate so allwayes the surrendar and admittance be done

<sup>3</sup> Final e has been added by another hand in different coloured ink.

<sup>4</sup> Sic.

<sup>5</sup> Scribe here uses y for th.

<sup>6</sup> Colon added in black ink.

<sup>7</sup> Latin: and on their oaths they also spoke thus.

<sup>8</sup> Scribe here uses y for th.

<sup>9</sup> Scribe here uses y for th.

in curt holden within the manor accordingly: And the like also may the last lyffe in survive or reversion being fallen And so found by presentment of the homage And not otherwise.

[C]3. **Item** if any customary tennant of this manor doe surrender his copy hold into the lords hands to the use of any other he payeth no harriott therfore by our awncient custome.

[C]4. **Item** every person intending in right to be customary tennant of this manor shall make his clayme the next curte there holden after the dicease of the tennant diceased (if not) then within twelve monnthys and a day then next And if any courte be there holden exopt he be the kings service bedrede or not of whole mynd otherwise upon the last proclymacion beinge without the tyme of fowre yeres the lord to enter and have by our<sup>10</sup> custome.

[Marginal addition 3]

Robert Wodroffe in H.7. did not clayme his estate according to the<sup>11</sup> custome wherupon came Hary Young & toke the same *redd' pro anno xvij*<sup>d</sup>

[C]5. **Item** by our custome the tennant diceasinge betwix our Laday day & Michalmas the survivor or revercioner<sup>12</sup> to enter at Michalmas if to him be so found by presentment & the herriott payde or ready to be payde according unto our custome aforsaid and payinge unto the lord therfore the accustomed rent & then to depart leving it tennantable & may have hys compost & other commodities accordingly And if any corne sowen before Michalmas then to have for seede & valloves and if after Michalmas and before the tennant customary dicease then the executor or such other that the tennant shall geve it unto is to have and inioy the same by our custome.

[Marginal addition 4]

Thomas Conwey of Mangotsfield the xxijth of March *in anno* H.8. 3 yere died & gave all his corne then sewen on the ground to Ane his daughter who enioyed the same & John his sonne enioyeth the mes[suage] now one of the homage; which corne by verdit did pase with the said Ane Conwaye

[C]6 **Item** by our awnsient coustome of this manor the tennant is as well to have offer of the lorde for the purchasing or taking of a further estate or exchayng of his houlde as also the refuse at the pryce of any straynger without coven' exopt such straynger have the steede holders good will to deale with the Lord for the same accordingly

[Marginal addition 5]

Thomas Thomas toke the reversion of one mes[suage] without the consent of the stedeholder pian<sup>13</sup> Aslyne upon whose death & the scite of the howse (he was avoid) wherupon came William Aslyne in yere H. 8. in full curt toke the same mes[suage] *Redd' pro anno* vjs ixd ob. All which John Clement holldeth and is tennante.

<sup>10</sup> Symbol used probably for "our", but could be "*dictus*" – said.

<sup>11</sup> Scribe here uses y for th.

<sup>12</sup> Revercioner: person who holds the reversion or right to succeed to a piece of property.

<sup>13</sup> The manuscript is scuffed and the first letter or letters cannot be read.

[C]7 **Item** by our custome any customarye tennant may without lycence of the lord lett his tenement for fowre yeres And so during the said tennants lyfe so as the lords tennant of the manor have the refuse therof (at the price) And if he lett it otherwise then to forfayte to the lord for every such default iijs iiijd But if he alyen his estat for that tyme or for more yeres as under his fyrm then it is forfayte by our custome & and if that under tennant lett it or any parte therof unto a stranger then the lord to have every such default and being presented by the homage iijs iiijd.

[Marginal addition 6]

John Tylle hath according to the custome lett his tenement without the consent of his lord for foure yeres But not by writing and so hath and doth many others *Redd' pro anno xs*

John Atwoode holding by cotype dated the ii yere of H.7. did let his tenement etc by writing under his fyrm for 5 yeres to Jo[hn] Addams wherupon being presented (a forfeit) he fell to a new composicion with Sir Anthony Poyntz knight All which now in the tenure of Agnys Adwood *vidua*

[C]8 **Item** if any tennant of this manor be ordred under payne at fower curts succeding to emend his tenement and if by that orders doe not emend the same as making yt tenanntable that then the fyuth<sup>14</sup> may be under payne of forfayture by our custome

[C]9 **Item** by our custome the tennant may without lycence top and lop any trees growing on the pasture of his tenement And also fell for the maynteyng of his reparacions whatsoever And may fell for fier wood any decayed tree or trees nurishinge and fostering up two for one felled And allwayes leaving for the mayntenance of the tenement sufficient And if he may spare lop and top he may sell the same unto the lords tennants & upon the manor to be used And if the Lord doe take awaye any of the tymber the tennant to have the top bowgh & barke by our custome And the same to be used on the manor as afore is declared

[Marginal addition 7]

Item a thing that is and hath bene alwaies used: and allso Sir Nicholas Poyntz and [abbreviation<sup>15</sup>] now farmer did give from Hew Rodley's grounds some tymber trees but they could have anny (therof) but the tymber only

[C]10 **Item** by our custome the tennant may digge upon the pasture of his tenement for stone & tylle for to repayre the same and so much of the same may sell as to by lathes and nayles if he have no tymber on the pasture of his tenement to make lathes by our custome.

[Marginal addition 8]

Robert Phypps have done and have had the like: and divers others: and also in any convenient place of any heath or lane maye digge to redifie or repayre (and not otherwise:

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<sup>14</sup> Fifth.

<sup>15</sup> probably for *dictus* – the said.

[C]11. **Item** by our auncient and lawdable custome we are as well to have the will and testament of the tennant diceasing within this hundred proved As also letters of Admyinstracion grannted and gevyng for the probate of the testament vjd and for the bonde if any such require iiijd and to the bayle ijd And for the letters of administracion vjd & for the proclimacion at ye crose 4d

[Marginal addition 9]

We now see in recorde of aunsient for proufe of the same from H.3

[C]12 **Item** our rents to be payd halfe yerely viz at thannunciation of our blessed Ladie the virgen and St Michalle tharchayngell or within eighteen dayes after Before the lords reeve or bayle may distres<sup>16</sup> if any distres within that tyme be taken then to take two of the tennants they to be pledges & fetch the distres out of the pound so allwayes they stand by our custome bound either to see satisfaction by the day or fill the pound againe that present salle be made for the payment and discharge therof And also if any impownd for trespas they may be had forth the like by our custome

[Marginal addition 10]

Mistress Kemys *vidua* tennant by cotype from Sir Anthony Poyntz knight the reve distresed for rent before the tyme expired she tooke William Blunte gent and John Conway now tennants and redimed the distress which was for vs jd ob and the rent upon the day was discharged.

[C]13 **Item** by our auncient custome of this manor the cotages not herriotable neither serviseable in the tythynghemshipe<sup>17</sup> nor to paye unto any payment for the same but unto the kinges sylver viz each of them iijd

[C]14 **Item** by our custome upon reasonable warninge geven one sufficient person of a house to be at the drifts<sup>18</sup> of the forest & heaths viz about the feaste of St George the Martyr otherwise whoe shall make default therin so forfayte unto the officer for each place vjd the mannor of the drivest viz one yere from Swynes Heads crosse the circute to Barton pownd the next yere from Old Okes crosse the circute unto Stabletones pownd And the third yere from Dungells crosse unto the kings ma[jestys] pownd at Downinge And such as shall there by the tennants, the foster or his keepers be found usurpers oppressors or sirchargers theron or in any other default that shalbe preiudiscion or hurtfull in any manner whatsoever unto our sovereign lord the kings ma[jesty]s game that then the same being so found for such defaulte to abide the orders and old ordinances with judgment for the same of the kings ma[jesty]s court of Barton

<sup>16</sup> Distress: the action of distraining; the legal seizure and detention of a chattel, originally for the purpose of thereby constraining the owner to pay money owed by him or to make satisfaction for some wrong done by him, or to do some other act, such as appearing in court (OED).

<sup>17</sup> A tithing was originally a group of ten households that were responsible for each others' conduct. Ten tithings conventionally made up a hundred.

<sup>18</sup> Drift: the driving of the cattle within the precincts of a forest to one place on a particular day, for the determination of ownership and levying of fines, early middle English.

[Marginal addition 11]

A thinge according to the auncient and lawdable custome alwaies to that effect used accordingly

[C]15 **Item** in right of our estates we hold of this manor we are not only free of common of pasture and herbage, water, shade, and levant & cowchant<sup>19</sup> being for our cattels without hurowing and powning within Kings wood & the liberties & jurrisdiccions whatsoever but also of having certeyng browse fewells & other necesaries & comodities & the tyme and usage therof to be accordinge unto the auncient and lawdable customes And whoe shall use it otherwise agreeys merciment<sup>20</sup> to be imposed & also levied upon the offenders by the constytucions and ordinances of the kings ma[jesty]s courte of Barton And that no manner of lyve tree without speciall lycence there cutt but in such sort & to the intent of the body therof may prosper (As well for the good & preservation of the kings ma[jesty]s game) As for the comoners there under the like payne in manor next afore declared

[Marginal addition 12]

A thinge of auncientie ever used accordingly that every tennant or their under tennant shall have their common of pasture there for so manye beasts the somer as their tenements will sofishlyntly winter And allowance to the poorest people as by the jurye & court shalbe thought fitte.

[C]16 **Item** no amersiments except standing paynes to be estreated & leaved except the same is before offered by three or fowre of the tennants wheof one be out of each thythinge by our custome

[Marginal addition 13]

A thinge of auncientie so used

[C]17 **Item** by the auncient custome of this manor we are to have replevine<sup>21</sup> from the stuard of the hundred courte and paying therfore xd & to the baylef of the hundred iiijd

[Marginal addition 14]

A thinge of auncientie so used

**Item last we saye** consarning Kingswood the circut and lymits therof with divers, greenes, lawnes, moores, heaths, hills, and places, with names knowne within the same And wherin And throughtout is our comen and the usage therof, used according to the auncient custome the Kings marshs and other comen meads (And our stint<sup>22</sup> tythins) And also wood silver the baylifes acres and overs<sup>23</sup>) the stuards acres) the

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<sup>19</sup> Levant and couchant: a phrase referring to the rising up and lying down of cattle, generally accepted to be one day.

<sup>20</sup> Merciment or Amerciement: payment or fine at the discretion of a court.

<sup>21</sup> *Replevine*: the action of releasing goods or chattels distrained in return for a surety (Anglo-Norman).

<sup>22</sup> Stint: the number of cattle, limited according to kind, allotted to each portion into which pasture or common land is divided, or to each person entitled to the right of common pasturage; the right of pasturage according to the fixed rate; or a portion of land allotted for pasturing a limited number of sheep or cattle.

<sup>23</sup> Over: a fence or other obstacle which must be leapt over (OED).

fosters gore<sup>24</sup> and other chiffeys<sup>25</sup>) the tything mans ringe<sup>26</sup> and the constables closes within the Kings wood and now grannted away from the said office by the late farmer Sir Nicholas Poyntz knight the one parte therof cont[aining] 7 acres unto Thomas Corye, Elizabeth his wife and Robert their sonne) and the other parte also 7 acres unto John Gonning Johann his wife and John their sonne And also consarning the digging and myninge for coales and such other like things we generally pray a further day as unto the next lawe day holden at Kings Barton wherupon which deliberacion we may find out the truth and present the same To the intent pease and unity therin to ensue forever hereafter accordingly

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<sup>24</sup> Gore: an irregularly shaped piece of land (OED).

<sup>25</sup> Probably chevage or chiffage: capitation or poll-money paid to a lord or superior; particularly, an annual payment due to a feudal lord by each of his villeins (OED).

<sup>26</sup> Ring: an ancient usage for the boundary of a forest (OED).



## **II SURVEY OF THE MANOR OF BARTON REGIS 1553–63**

**DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF  
THE SURVEY OF THE MANOR OF  
BARTON WITHE THE HUNDRED  
NIGHE BRISTOWELL IN THE  
COUNTYE OF GLOUC'**



## Description and history of the survey of the manor of Barton with the hundred nigh Bristowell in the Countye of Glouc'

### Description of the manuscript

The survey can be found in Kent History and Library Centre at Maidstone and is part of a loose leaf portfolio of documents measuring 32 mm by 24 mm, which has the finding number U269/M84.

The portfolio is not sewn, though the paper has been pierced and it, or parts of it, may have been sewn together in the past. It has a parchment cover, made up of two re-used documents sewn together; the text of one document survives on the inside of the lower cover as do the slits that were cut for sealing of the document. The title on lower front cover of the portfolio reads "26 May 7 Edwardi 6<sup>th</sup>/ Extract of view of frankpledge of the mannor of Barton and severall other mannors in the county of Gloucester /fol. 87 / A: 7: 2."

The contents of the portfolio are 59 leaves on paper; some are single sheet documents. The earliest leaves are expenditure records for a religious house dating from the 1520s and there are 25 leaves at the end of the portfolio, which relate to the manor of Siston, near Bristol. The survey of the manor of Barton Regis, which is unfoliated, begins at the second gathering of the portfolio.

There are sixteen bifolia into which a single bifolium has been inserted between leaves [9] and [12] and another between [27] and [30]. At the end of the survey there are two separate bifolia, leaves [37–40].

The survey covers first the tithing of Stapleton to folio 9 verso, then the tithing of Mangotsfield folios 11–22 and then the tithing of Easton folios 23–40. There are four clear discrepancies in the text:

- The text on folio [5] verso does not flow into the text on folio [6] *In the Worthie ij acres (ijs) pasture severall / the Sladd cont j acre of pasture (xijd).*
- The text on folio [8] verso does not flow into the text on folio [9] *one other close called / In Polegaston.*
- The text on folio [26] verso does not flow into the text on folio [27] *ij acres of pasture / Item one cotage (v<sup>r</sup>) called paccoks*
- The text on folios [28] and [29] is anomalous in that the first leaf [28] contains material relating to Stapleton tithing, while the second leaf [29] relates to the tithing of Easton.

The first discrepancy can be rectified, if the manuscript is disassembled and rearranged so that folio [5] is followed by folio [9]. The text then flows as follows: *in the Worthie ij acres (ijs) pasture severall / In Polegaston vij acres (vijs) several round arr'*. The second discrepancy can be addressed if folio [9] in its new position is followed by folio [8]. Agnes Attwood's holding which appears on folio [9] verso

then immediately precedes the reversion of her property which is described on folio [8]. Folio [6] can then follow folio [8] verso with the text flowing as follows: *one other close called / the Sladd cont j acre of pasture...* Folio [7] follows folio [6]. The folio sequence is now [1–5] [9] [8] [6] [7].

Of course, these adjustments change the order of the corresponding folios in the second part of the portfolio and so produce a new folio sequence.

folio [9]’s correspond is folio [26];  
 folio [8]’s correspond is folio [27] ;  
 folio [6]’s is folio [31] and  
 folio [7]’s is folio [30].

There is therefore a new folio sequence of [25], [30], [31], [27], [26], [32] and this has the effect of rectifying the third discrepancy because folio 26 verso is no longer followed by folio 27. It is now followed by folio 32, enabling text to flow as *ij acres of pasture / in the common*.

The fourth discrepancy can be rectified if the bifolium containing folio [28] and folio [29], which is currently slipped in between [27] and [30], is restored to its proper place in the sequence of bifolia.

If folio [28] is placed after folio [5], its correspond, folio [29], will appear between folio [25] and folio [30]. The material on Stapleton on folio 28 will now appear at the end of the description of Stapleton and the material on Easton on folio 29 appears with the description of Easton. The overall foliation sequence will be of [25], [29], [30], [31], [27], [26], [32].

The single loose bifolium, which is inserted between leaves [9] and [12] [folios 10 and 11] is written by a different hand. Half of folio 11 has been cut away. The first entry on [10] relates to a holding in the king’s marsh and should therefore appear with the holdings in the Easton tithing. In this edition the text of this entry has been numbered [E62] and inserted at the end of the Easton holdings, immediately before the list of free tenants. The entry on [11] relates to Mangotsfield; it has been numbered [M34] and inserted at the end of the Mangotsfield holdings, directly before the customs. All the other adjustments have been made in the edition of the text.

The survey is the product of a single hand, except for that on folios [10] and [11]. This interpolating script seems to recur in the Siston material, though it is hard to tell since it is an undisciplined and difficult hand. The main hand does not appear elsewhere in the portfolio.

The text of the survey is arranged in three columns with the middle column containing information about 142 properties, mostly copyhold tenures, within the manor of Barton Regis. The left hand column provides details of the fine, the grantor of the tenancy and/or the rent and the number of lives remaining on the tenancy. The right hand column provides details of the proceeds from the property and the totals of arable, pasture and meadow, although the latter information is very inconsistently given. For the purposes of publication the information in the left hand column appears at the beginning of the entry and the information in the right hand column at the end.

### **History of the manuscript**

It is known that a survey of Barton Regis was taken at the expense of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke at the point when he purchased the manor in 1553. That survey was

recorded in the roll now held by GRO.<sup>1</sup> The Sackville survey in Kent Record Office asserts in the manuscript's heading that it is that survey, taken in 1553 by Geoffrey Danyell, but comparison between the two texts shows that they are not identical. The Sackville manuscript presents the entries in a different order, contains additional material (indicated in the edition presented here), and it summarises the customs of the manor. It therefore appears to be an updated version of Danyell's survey and, since it is to be found with a portfolio of papers that also contains material on Siston, the Dennys family property, it seems reasonable to associate it with Sir Maurice Dennys, who bought Barton Regis from the earl of Pembroke shortly after 1553. It is known that Dennys had his own survey undertaken by one Peter Morgan, assisted by William Popley.<sup>2</sup> Although we cannot be absolutely certain the Sackville survey is Morgan's work, the updated material and the codex format suggests a tool for estate management.

Sir Maurice Dennys was a man with a growing property portfolio. He was the second son of Sir William Dennys, whose family had held land at Dyrham for several generations, and of Anne, daughter of Sir Maurice Berkeley, after whom Maurice Dennys may have been named. As a second son, Maurice Dennys needed to make his own way in the world, and he embarked on a career as a lawyer, being appointed successively marshal, steward and bencher of the Inner Temple in the 1540s. He married the widow of a wealthy mercer and by the early 1550s was in a position to relieve Pembroke of various manors in Gloucestershire, including Barton Regis, having already acquired the family manor of Siston from his older brother.

When Dennys died in 1563 the survey would have passed with the rest of his property to his nephew and heir, Richard Dennys, who disposed of his inheritance in a series of sales. In 1568 Robert Weeks or Wykes, a member of a family that originated from Dodington and heir of his grandfather, Nicholas Wykes, sometime sheriff of Gloucestershire,<sup>3</sup> purchased Siston from Richard Dennys for £3200.<sup>4</sup> Although Weeks did not purchase Barton Regis, the Barton Regis survey must have remained at Siston until at least 1581, for the portfolio of documents contains the Siston court roll up to that year.

The history of the manuscript then becomes a matter of speculation, but is likely to have followed the descent of the manor of Siston, which Weeks continued to hold until 1607, when he offered to sell it to Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury. It was eventually bought by Henry Billingsley, son of Sir Henry Billingsley (d. 1606), Lord Mayor of London 1596/7, haberdasher, merchant and farmer of customs at the Port of London, who had made the first English translation of Euclid.<sup>5</sup> The manor remained with the Billingsley family until the 1630s when the Billingsleys fell on hard times and it found its way into the hands of Lionel Cranfield, first earl of Middlesex in 1637.

The transaction is hard to pin down, but Cranfield's biographer infers that Billingsley had made a political miscalculation and needed a quick sale. Despite his

<sup>1</sup> MS GRO D674a/M24.

<sup>2</sup> TNA E 133/1/87.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/wykes-nicholas-1488-1558>.

<sup>4</sup> *Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Marquess of Salisbury Preserved at Hatfield House Hertfordshire* (Historical MSS Commission, 9), vol. XIX (AD 1607), ed. M. S. Giuseppi and D. M. Lockie (HMSO, 1965), 396.

<sup>5</sup> Anita McConnell, 'Billingsley, Sir Henry (d. 1606)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online ed., Jan 2008 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/2392>, accessed 19 Dec 2015].

own financial embarrassments Cranfield was able to oblige. Cranfield was in Menna Prestwich's words "an accumulator of papers" and it is likely that, before the Siston property was let, the survey was sent to become part of the Cranfield archives at Copt Hall in Essex. It would then have been inherited by James and Lionel Cranfield, respectively the second and third earls of Middlesex and after Lionel's death in 1674 by his nephew, Charles Sackville, the son of his sister, Frances. Charles Sackville, earl of Dorset, sold Copt Hall in 1701 and in her memoir *Knole and the Sackvilles* Vita Sackville-West describes the arrival at Knole of cartloads of Copt Hall's contents, among which, it must be assumed, was the survey of Barton Regis.

### **Editorial conventions**

The survey has been transcribed with contractions and abbreviations expanded where this could be done safely. There is a symbol before most valuations and rents in the survey, which has not been transcribed. Some rents have been written above the text and these are reproduced in brackets. Punctuation has not been modernised, except where confusion would follow without it. Capitalisation follows modern conventions. Editorial interventions have been kept to the minimum and additions are indicated thus [ ]. Footnotes are confined to details about the manuscript, and people and places are identified in the relevant indexes, where possible. Variations between MS GRO D674a/M24 are recorded except where they are minor spelling variants "y" for "i" for example.

Each holding in the Barton Regis survey has been assigned a running number, starting S for Stapleton, M for Mangotsfield and E for Easton. The date of the issue of copyhold has been added after this running number, together with an indication if the entry is not to be found in the Gloucester roll that records the court of survey in 1553.

## The manor of Barton withe the hundred nigh Bristowell in the Countye of Glouc'

Supervisus ibidem capt. xxvj<sup>o</sup> May anno regis E vj<sup>ti</sup> septimo coram Gallfrido Danyell

The Tething of Stapleton

[S1, 17 May 1552]

Fin' Cs; viven' iij; cont factam pro Henr' Brayne ar[migero]

**Fyrste** a messuage viz a dwelling house barne and other oute housses a curtilage orchard and garden & backside cont by estimacion di'<sup>6</sup> acre worthe vjs viijd / And iij severall closes of pasture cont by estimac' vij acres at ijs iiijd thacre xvjs iiijd / of meade di' acre worthe iijs iiijd / Item of arrable land in the common ffielldes ij acres di' at xxd / <sup>8</sup>and common of pasture in Kyngeswode worthe iijs iiijd / All which premysses by the yerely rente of iijjs viijd<sup>9</sup> / Richard Hoddes John Hoddes his sonne & Elyzabeth the wife of the said John hollden for terme of theire lyves by cople dated the xxxviij<sup>th</sup><sup>10</sup> xviij<sup>th</sup> of May anno Regis E vj<sup>ti</sup> sexto and so the premisses be yerely worth by this survey

xxxjs iiijd

Summa acr' pastur' vij; Summa acr' prati di'; summa acr' arr' ij di'.<sup>11</sup>

[S2, 14 December 1540]

Fin' iij li; cont pro Nicholaum Poyntz militem<sup>12</sup>

**Item one** messuage with thappurtements viz a dwelling housse, barne, curtilage orchard, garden, and backside cont di' acre at vjs viijd / and of pasture iij closes cont viij acres (xxvjs viijd) / Item another close called the Worthie cont j acre di' (vs) [folio 1 verso] and of mead ground viz in Estmarshe iij acres (xxs) In Myghell meade j acre (vjs viijd) Item of arrable land viz. in common fiellds vj acres (iijjs) In Burden fielld iij (ijs) acres j acre (viijd)<sup>13</sup> in the penne / All which premysses by the yerely rente of xs and xd ob the said Richard Hoddes, John his sonne and Mathewe Undrehill hollden by cople dated the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of December anno Regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxij<sup>o</sup> / and so by this survey xt

lxxjs viijd

Summa acr' pastur' ix di'; summa acr' prati iij; summa acr' arr' x.

<sup>6</sup> The survey uses "di" for *dimidium* (half) an acre.

<sup>7</sup> Seven acres worth 2s 4d will yield 16s 4d. The notation used is best represented by σ. This symbol is used throughout the survey, though not uniformly, before values. It has not been transcribed after these initial usages.

<sup>8</sup> MS GRO D674a/M24 omits "and common of pasture in Kyngeswode worthe iijs iiijd".

<sup>9</sup> MS GRO D674a/M24 does not give a figure for the rent, but leaves a space.

<sup>10</sup> MS GRO D674a/M24 reads "xxvj".

<sup>11</sup> The MS is worn at this point which is the extreme right hand of the page. Positioning of the letters, as well as the content of the text, suggests the contraction for *dimidium* has been used.

<sup>12</sup> Classical Latin grammar would use the ablative form "milite". Subsequent usages of the accusative are marked [sic].

<sup>13</sup> MS GRO D674a/M24 reads "iij acres ijs viijd in the penn".

[S3, 30 September 1534]

Fin' xls; viven' iij; pro N. Poyntz

**Item** one mesuage and one yeard lande<sup>14</sup> uiz a dwelling housse with barne orchard garden & backside cont j acre (xs) And of arrable land viz / In weste fielld iij<sup>or</sup> (iis) acres / In Burton fielld x (vs) acres / upon Brome hill iij acres di' (xxjd) And of pasture ground called Hume Cliffe cont xij (xijs) acres / Item another close called Chestelles cont iij<sup>or</sup> (iijs) acres / another close called Well crofte cont iij (iijs) acres / another close called whore pytte cont ii (ijs) acres / another close called Bigges cont j acre di' (xijd) / and of mead viz in common mead called Mycle mead ij acres (vjs viijd) / In Kyngesmarshe ij acres (xijs iiijd) uppon Ashley ij acres (ijs) / all whiche premysses by the yerely rente of viijs viijd / Richard Hoddes, Agnes his wife and John his sonne hollden by cople dated ultimo septembris anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxvj<sup>to</sup> / and so by this survey

lxiis ixd

Summa acr' arr' xvii di'; summa acr' pastur' xxii di'; summa acr' prati vi.

[folio 2] adhuc Stapleton

[S4, 30 September 1528]

Fin' cs; viven' ij; pro Poyntz

**Item** one mesuage one yeard lande with thappurtements viz a housse, barne, orchard, garden, & curtilage cont di' acre (vis viijd) / a close on the backside of the housse called the Crofte cont ij acres di' (ijs) / And twoo closes of pasture called Newells cont v acres (xs). Item another close of pasture called Worthie<sup>15</sup> cont iij acres (vs) / Allso of meade ground viz in Kingesmarshe j acre di' (xs) / in Micle<sup>16</sup> meade j acre (vs) / in Longlond di' acre (ijs vjd) At Glaste<sup>17</sup> myll ij acres (vs) / And of arrable ground viz / at Thurtehill v acres (iiis iiijd) / In the common fiellde of arrable land xij acres (vijs) / At Rebbotts yeate j acre (viijd) / Item in Newfielld next adioyning to Hambroke field iij acres (ijs) All which premisses by the yerely rente of xvs<sup>18</sup> iijd. / Harry Curtyss and Elyzabeth his wiffe hollden by cople dated the laste of September anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xx<sup>mo</sup>. And so are the premysses of the yerely valewe by this survey

lxiijs ijd

Summa acr' pastur' x di'; summa acr' prati v; summa acr' arr' xxj.

**Item**

[S5, 20 January 1552]

Fin' x li; viven' iij; pro H Brayne

**Item** one tenement with a corne myll viz a dwelling housse, barne, orchard garden cont di' acr' (vis viijd) / And viij acres of pasture adioyning to the same / Item a close called Kyts hay [folio 2 verso] cont iij rodde (xxd) / Item two closes off arrable land

<sup>14</sup> A yardland or virgate was the traditional peasant holding of about thirty acres.

<sup>15</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Worthey".

<sup>16</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "mickell".

<sup>17</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "glason".

<sup>18</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "& iijd egges".



cont iiij<sup>or</sup> (vis) acres / Item of pasture ground at Worthie iij acres (iijs) and uppon Thurtehills iij acres (iijs) arr' and at Stokes Porteway j acre (xvjd) / and uppon Bromehill j acres arr' (xvjd) / Item of arrable land in the common fiellde v acres (iij*s* iiijd) / Item in another common fiell*d* v acres (iij*s* iiijd) / Item of meade ground viz in Kyngesmarshe ij acres (xiijs iiijd) / in Mycle meade iij rodds (vs) / In Longlond j rodd (xxd) Item one lytle butt of mead in Podymore (xxd) / Item of arrable land in Easton iij rodds (viijd). / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xiijs vd **Harry Curtys** Elyzabeth his wiffe and Richard their sonne hollden by cople dated the xx<sup>th</sup> of January anno regis E vj<sup>ti</sup> quinto And so xt

lxxvijs

Summa acr' pastur' xj iij rodds; summa acr' arr' xix iij rodds; summa prati iij & one butt

[S6, 1 October 1538]

Fin' xxiijs iiijd; viven' ij; pro Poyntz

**Item** a tenement with thappurtements viz ij closes of pasture and arrable land cont ix acres (xijs) / Item of arrable land at the Hilles ij acres (xvjd) / In the Worthie<sup>19</sup> j acre (xvjd). / in the comon field j acre (viijd) ~~viijd~~ / in the Penne j acre (viijd) and of mead ground j acre di' (iij*s* iiijd) [folio 3] lyeng in Kyngesmarshe / All which premysses by the yerely rente of iij*s* vjd **John Davyes**<sup>20</sup> Elene<sup>21</sup> his wiffe and John their sonne hollden by cople dated the firste of October anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxx<sup>mo</sup> Common of pasture vs<sup>22</sup>

xixs iiijd

Summa acr pastur' ix; Summa acr arr' v; Summa acr prati j di'.

[S7, 22 October 1510]

Fin' xxxiijs iiijd; [no viven']; pro Robt' Poyntz

**Item** one messuage di' yeard land viz a dwelling housse, barne with an out housse, garden and backside cont ij acres (xiijs iiijd) at [word omitted] / And of pasture ground j close called the Thurthills cont iij (iis viijd) acres / a close called the penne cont j acre di (xijd) / and of mead ground viz in Mykle mead iij (vs) rodds / In Pody more j rodde (xxd) / and of arrable lande viz in Burden fiellde ij acres (xxd) di' / In the Westefiell*d* j acre (xjd) di' / All which premysses by the yerely rent of ijs viijd ob. / **Hughe at woode** (mort)<sup>23</sup> Johanne his wiffe and Richard their sonne hollden by cople dated the Tewesday after St Luks day / Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> secundo / And so xt / <sup>24</sup>Common pasture vs ob.

xxxjs iiijd

Summa acr' pastur' iiij di'; Summa acr prati j; Summa acr' arr' iiij

[folio 3 verso]

[S8, 28 November 1508]

Fin' xxs; pro Robt Poyntz militem [sic]

<sup>19</sup> MS GRO D74aM24 reads "Worthy".

<sup>20</sup> MS GRO D74aM24 reads "Davies".

<sup>21</sup> MS GRO D74aM24 reads "Elline".

<sup>22</sup> MS GRO D74aM24 omits information on common of pasture.

<sup>23</sup> MS GRO D74aM24 omits "mort".

<sup>24</sup> MS GRO D74aM24 omits information on common of pasture.

**Item** one tenement with the appurtements viz a dwelling housse ij barnes oxse housse, orchard garden and backside cont ij acres (xiijs iiijd) ground / And of pasture ground viz in the Newefield close ij acres (iij) arr' / & ij acres (vs) di' of mead in the same fielde / Item one close of pasture called Beche close cont j acre (xiij) / j acre di' (xviij) of pasture at Pollgaston in severall / And mead ground in Mikle mead ij rodds (iiij) & ij lotts / j acre (iij) in Longlond with a ferendells<sup>25</sup> end / and of arrable land in the Common fielde ij acres (iij vjd) ij rodds. In Worthie j acre (xiij) di' / ij acres di' (iij iiij) arrable in the Westfielde / ij acres (xviij) j rodd in Easton / All whiche premisses by the yerely rente of iiij ijd **John** (mort) **Monke**<sup>26</sup> Alice his wiffe and Thomas his sonne holden by cople dated the xxviij<sup>th</sup> of November / Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxiiij<sup>mo</sup> and so xt

xljs xd

Common of pasture vs

Summa acr pastur' ij di'; Summa acr prat' iiij . j rod ij lotts and a ferend' end; Summa acr' arr' xiiij.

[S9, 5 February 1544]

Fin' xx li'; viven' iij; pro N. Poyntz

**Item** one tenement with a Corne<sup>27</sup> Myllne (xxs) adioyning to the same / And one other little Tenement called Inglands<sup>28</sup> with all meadowes & pastures lyeng to the same viz a dwellinge housse barne orchard garden & backside cont by estimac' di' acre of ground / And of mead ground [folio 4] lyeng by his housse iiij<sup>or</sup> acres (viij) / And in common mead di' acre (xiij) / in West Marshe ij (xxs) acres / in Eastmarshe j acre (vjs viij) / And of arrable land viz in Westfielde xiiij acres (ixs viij) / in Burdon hills xij acres (viij\*) / at Horefielde Yeatte ij acres di' (ij\* iiij) / in the Easton j acre di' (xiij) / And of pasture ground viz in one vj acres (viij) / in an other leasoe called the hills ij acres (iijs) di' / Item in another rowe lease ground viij acres / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xvjs iij ob. / **Willyam Lathebery**<sup>29</sup> Margarette his wiffe & Robert their sonne holden by cople dated the v<sup>th</sup> of February anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxv<sup>to</sup> And so xt.

cxs viij

common of pasture vs.<sup>30</sup>

Summa acr' prati viij di'; summa acr' arr' xxxj; Summa acr' pastur' xvj di'.

[S10]

Cont factam pro Anthonium Poyntz militem<sup>31</sup>; fin' xls; rent. ijs ijd; viven' j.

**Item** one cotage with all lands belonging to the same that ys to say a dwelling housse a garden with a backside cont ij acres (xs) / a close called the newe close cont iiij acres (viij) / with all premysses by the yerely rente of ijs ijd **Richarde Hylberd**

<sup>25</sup> Ferendel (Latin *furundellus*): a fourth part; related to the word farthing (quarter of a penny) and ferling.

<sup>26</sup> MS GRO D74aM24 reads "Mounke" and omits "(mort)".

<sup>27</sup> MS GRO D74aM24 reads "water".

<sup>28</sup> MS GRO D74aM24 reads "Englands".

<sup>29</sup> MS GRO D74aM24 reads "Lathebery".

<sup>30</sup> MS GRO D74aM24 omits this phrase.

<sup>31</sup> Classical Latin grammar would expect "pro Anthonio Poyntz milite".

during his wives liffe holldethe by copy<sup>32</sup> dated not sene and ys worth by this survey yerely common iijs.

xxjs /

Summa acr' pastur' iiij.

[folio 4 verso]

[S11, 24 September 1510]

Viven' ij'; fin' xiiij li; red xiijs ijd ob; pro Robt Poyntz

**Item** one mesuage and one water mylle (xxs) with one yeard land with thappurtements lieng within the tething of Stapleton that ys to say a dwelling housse tyled a barne tyled with the said water myll also tyled, a garden orchard and a backside cont ij acres (xxs) / a close of pasture called Corne crofte cont vj acres (xs) a pece adioyning to the same called Wellcrofte cont j acre (xvjd) / another close called Forlonde<sup>33</sup> cont vj (xxs) acres mead and land that ys to say iiij<sup>or</sup> acres therof mead and ij pasture / another close of mead called the Mede close in New fyelld cont vij acres (xxjs) / a leas of arrable land called Wallcrofte<sup>34</sup> cont iiij acres (ijs viijd) / in Burdon field ij acres (xvjd) land in the Estmarshe j acre (vjs viijd) mead / and in the Westmarshe j acre mead (vjs viijd) / ij acres mede (xs) in Bymede in the parishe of Mangottisfilld All whiche premysses by the yerely rent of xiijs ijd ob / besides ijd for henne and egges **Richarde Hoddes** holldeth in the righte of Agnes his wiff late the wife of Roberte Wethurley and Thomas her sonne for terme of their lyves by cotype dated the Tewisday nexte after the feaste of St Mathewe thappostle / Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> secundo and therto belongethe more one acre arr' land uppon Bromehill vj li vjs iiijd

Comon of pasture vjs viijd<sup>35</sup>

Summa acr pastur' ix; summa acr' prati xv; summa acr arr' vj.

[folio 5]

[S12 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

**Item** one mesuage and ij yeard lands viz a dwelling housse barne shepehousse, bakehousse with orchard garden and backside cont iiij acres (xxs) / of ground / and of mead ground viz in Kyngesmarshe iiij acres (xxs)

xls

Summa acr prati iij

[S13, 5 February 1544 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin' iij li; viven' j;<sup>36</sup> pro N Poyntz

**Item** two tenements viz dwelling housses both with barne, orchard gardens and backside cont [space left] And iiij closes of pasture called Olld Walles cont <sup>37</sup>.....all whiche premysses by the yerely rent of [space is left] Johanne Pacye, John Badram

<sup>32</sup> MS GRO D74aM24 inserts "& is nowe" amd omits "and ys worth by this survey yerely common iijs".

<sup>33</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Forlonges".

<sup>34</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Wale croft".

<sup>35</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 omits this phrase.

<sup>36</sup> MS reads j, although there appear to be three lives listed.

<sup>37</sup> This entry is incomplete.

and Thomas Badram her sonnes hollden by cople dated the v<sup>th</sup> of Februarye Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxv<sup>to</sup>.

Summa acr' past'; summa acr prati; summa acr arr'

[folio 5 verso]

[S14, 14 September 1540]

Fin' xvs viijd; viven' ij; pro N Poyntz

**Item** two acres of mead ground lieng in <sup>38</sup>Erlesmeade / the whiche two acres of mead by the yerely rent of viij<sup>s</sup> Wylliam Lathebury<sup>39</sup>, John Lathebery his brother and Johanne Clarke the wife of William Clerke<sup>40</sup> hollden by cople dated the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of September anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxij<sup>do</sup> And so xt

xvijs iiijd

Summa acr' prati ij.

[S15, 20 November 1515]

Fin' vjs viijd; viven' j; pro Robt Poyntz

**Item** xx<sup>ti</sup> acres of arrable land of the lords demaynes<sup>41</sup> lyeng in Ayshley<sup>42</sup> and iiij<sup>or</sup> acres of the later Mathe<sup>43</sup> in Erlesmede. All which premisses by the yerely<sup>44</sup> of iiij<sup>s</sup> **Wallter Yonng**<sup>45</sup> holldeth during his liffe by cople dated the xx<sup>th</sup> of November anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> vij<sup>mo</sup> And so xt

xiijs iiijd

Summa acr' arr' xx; summa acr' prati iiij / the later math.

[S16, 25 September 1534]

Fin' viij li; viven' ij; pro N Poyntz<sup>46</sup>

**Item** a messuage and two yeard lands viz a housse barne orchard, garden and backside cont by estimacyon j acre of ground / and of severall grounds lyeng behind the barne ij acres (ijs viijd) and of pasture ground & leas viz in the Newfielld xj acres (xjs) all severall / In the Worthie ij acres (ijs) pasture severall / [folio 9] In Polegaston vij acres (vijs) severall ground arr' Item at well yeatt of pasture or mede j (xijd) acre & without the well yeat by the way di' acre (vjd) / j acre (xijd) of ground severall called Kollwell hamme & di' acre (vjd) of ground adioyning to the same hame / Item two leas in Oote fielld cont vij (vijs) acres of ground / and of arrable land viz in the West fielld viij acres (vs iiijd with vjs iiijd deleted) / in Burden fielld viij (vs viijd) acres di' / in the Michellfielld iij acres (ijs) And of mede ground viz in Kingesmarshes di' acre (iijjs iiijd) / In Longmead iij acres (xxs) / In Powdymore j acre (vs) / In

<sup>38</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Earlesmead which are by the yerely rent of viijs".

<sup>39</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Lathbury".

<sup>40</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Clarke".

<sup>41</sup> Demaynes: those lands in a manor retained by the lord of the manor for the support of his household and kept under his management. Here and in other places in the survey the demesne has been let to tenants.

<sup>42</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Asheley".

<sup>43</sup> Math: that which may be or has been mowed (OED).

<sup>44</sup> The word rent is omitted. It appears in MS GRO D74a/M24.

<sup>45</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Young".

<sup>46</sup> In MS GRO D74a/M24 this entry is badly scuffed and the manuscript has sustained considerable damage at this point, which is the bottom of the outermost surviving membrane.

Longlond j acre (vs) All whiche premysses by the yerely rent of xiijs Wyllyam Adams<sup>47</sup> Johanne Adams his mother (mort) & Richard Adams hollden by cople for terme of their lyves / dated at Michaelmas Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxv<sup>to</sup> / And so xt iiij li iijs

Summa acr' pastur' xxv; summa acr arr' xxvj dd; summa acr' prati v di'.

[S17, 19 March 1536]

Fin' vj li; viven' iij; pro N Poyntz

**Item** a dwelling housse (viijs) called Wikam Bridge with barne Orchard garden and backside cont di' acre / and on the backside of the housse of severall pasture or mead ij acres (iijs iiijd) and of severall pastur at Hambroke yeat j acre (xvjd) / ij acres (ijs viijd) more pasture adoiyning to the same / Item a ground called the Beche full of brome cont j acre (viijd) / and of arrable [folio 9 verso] land viz at Burdon hill vj acres (iijs) In Westfielld vj acres (iijs) / In otefielld vj acres (iijs) / And of mead ground viz in Kyngesmarshe j acre (vis viijd) / In Powdy more di acre (ijs vjd) / In langlond di' acre (ijs vjd) In Wyndebroke di acre (ijs vjd) / In Miklemead j acre (vs) / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of vjs iiijd **John Williams** Alice his wife and Thomas his sonne hollden by cople dated the xixth of Marche anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxvij<sup>mo</sup> And so xt

xlvijs ijd

Summa acr' pastur' vj; summa acr arr' xvij; summa acr prati iij di'.

[S18, 19 March 1536]

Fin' xxs'; pro N Poyntz

**Item** iij acres of Mead ground lieng in the marshe of the lords demaynes / which by the yerely rente of ixs the same John Williams Alice his wiffe and Thomas his sonne hollden by cople dated the day and yere abovesaid And so xt  
[no total receipt is given]

[S19 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin'; viven'

**Item** a tenement & di' yeard lande with thappurtements now in the tenure of Agnes Atwood viz [...<sup>48</sup>]

[folio 8]

Adhuc Stapleton

[S20, 1 October 1538]

Fin' xls; pro N Poyntz

**The reversion** of the said Agnes Atwood ys granntyd to John Williams Alice his wife and Clement his sonne for terme of their lyves after the custome and maner by cople ys dated the firste of October / anno regis H viii<sup>mo</sup> xxx<sup>mo</sup>

<sup>47</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Addames".

<sup>48</sup> This entry is incomplete.

[S21, 19 March 1537 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin' vj li xiijs iiijd; viven iij; pro N Poyntz

**Item** a tenement (xvjs viijd) viz a dwelling housse barne orchard and garden with a curtilage cont iij acres / And of mead ground belonging to the same viz / in Kyngesmarshe iij acres(xxs) / In Mykle mead ij acres (xijs vjd) di' & a ferendell / In Podymore j acre (vs viijd) di' & a butts end / in Langlond j acre di' (vs) / Item one grove of underwood lieng at Wykhamme Bridge cont j acre (xijd) / And of pasture ground viz in otefielld vij acres (vijs) / In Easton iiij<sup>or</sup> acres (iiij<sup>s</sup>) / And uppon Burdonhill xxxiiij<sup>ti</sup> (xxs) acres / Allso of arrable land viz in the Easton iiij acres di' (ijs viijd) / In the penne ij acres di' (xvjd) uppon Bourdowne iiij acres (ijs viijd) / Uppon Ayshley ij acres (xvjd) / In the Westefielld v acres (iijs iiijd) / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xjs ix d / besides vjd for henne and egges **Christyan Bellingham** Thomas Bellingham and Johanne Bellingham hollden by cople dated the xix<sup>th</sup> of Marche / anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxvij<sup>mo</sup> and so xt

ciijs ijd

Summa acr' prati ix di' / a ferendell / butts, summa acr' pastur' xliiij; summa acr' arr' xviiij.

[folio 8 verso]

[S22, 5 February 1544]

Cont' factam pro N Poyntz milit'; fin' iij li; rente xs viijd; viven' iij

**Item** one ruen mesuage (xs) with a barne and all lands belonging to the same viz one close behind the housse of land arrable cont j acre di' / and one close cont vij (iijs vjd) acres of arr' / Item one close called the Leche<sup>49</sup> cont ij acres (xvjd) acres of pasture / One other close called the newe close cont xij acres (xvjs) of arr' / Item one lytle severall close called the borne cont j acre (xvjd) of arr' / one acre of arr' in the hill / two acres (ijs) of arr' in the Whytefielld<sup>50</sup> / ij acres (xvjd) of arr' in the West fielld / iiij acres (ijs viijd) of arr' in Burton fyllid Two acres (xs) of mead in Longmede / ij acres meade in Longland / all whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xs viijd / **S Stephan Cole** gent Katherine his wiffe and Johanne their daughter for terme of the lyves hollden by cople dated the v<sup>th</sup> of February anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxv<sup>to</sup> / and so xt lviijs ijd /

Summa acr' arr' xxx di'; summa acr' pastur' ij; summa acr' prati iiiij

[S23, 12 October 1534 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Cont factam pro N Poyntz militem [sic]; fin' vj li vjs viijd; redd' xijs xjd ob /; viven' j

**Item** one mesuage (xiijs iiijd) with all landes belonging to the same viz a dwelling housse with a barne & other outehouses an orchard garden and backside cont j acre di' of pasture / one close adioyning to the same cont ij acres (ijs viijd) of ~~arr~~<sup>2</sup> pasture / a close at Bores yeat cont iiij acres (iiijs) of arr' / one other severall close called Hues pece cont ij acres (ijs) / one other close called [folio 6] the Sladd cont j acre of pasture (xijd) / vij acres di' (iiijs viijd) of arr' in the Westefielld / iiij acres (ijs viijd) of arr' in Burthenfielld / ij acres (xvjd) of arr' in Wo'thie / Two (xs) acres of mead in Mikle mead / one acre (vijs) di' of mead in Longland ij acres (xs) of

<sup>49</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Leach".

<sup>50</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Whit".

mead in Podymore. / All which premysses by the yerely rente of xijs xjd ob' **Isabell at Woode** widow for terme of her life holldethe by cople dated the xij<sup>th</sup> of October Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxvj<sup>ti</sup> And so xt  
lviijs viijd  
Summa acr' pastur' v; summa acr' arr' xvij di'; Summa acr' prati v di'.

[S24, 1 October 1538]

Cont. factam pro N Poyntz milite; fin' iiij li' redd' vs j li pepper; viven' iij

**Item** one (xs) mess with all lands belonging to the same viz a dwelling housse barne with other oute housses, garden orchard and backside cont j acre of pasture / One close called Worthy close cont iij (iiij)s acres / One close under the Parke cont iiij acres di' (vs iiijd) of arrable / iij acres (ijs) of arrable under clerks grove<sup>51</sup> called the newe close / di' acre (iiijd) arr' upon Burleys / One acre (viijd) of arr' uppon Bromehill / iiij acres (ijs viijd) of arrable in Burton field / In the Westefyelld vij acres arr' (iiij s viijd) / ij acres (xvid) of arr' in the Worthie / ij acres di (xvjd) of arr' in<sup>52</sup> Easton / Thre acres (xxs) of mead in Kingsmarshe / ij acres (xs) in Longnand / ij acres (xs) of mead in Miklemead All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of vs and a pound of pepper **John Cornyshe** Katherine his wiffe and Edyth his doughter for terme of their lyves

Summa acre pastur' iij; summa acr' arr' xxiiij di'; summa acr' prati vij /  
[folio 6 verso] hollden by cople dated the firste of October anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxx<sup>mo</sup>  
And so xt  
lxxijs

[S25, 31 January 1526]

Cont. factam pro Robert' Poyntz milit'; fin' xxs; redd' vs iiijd; viven' j

**Item** one mesuage (xs) with all lands belonging to the same viz a dwelling house barne and other out housses an Orchard garden and back side cont j acre of pasture / One acre (xvjd) of arr' in the Linke / one acre (xijd) di' arr' in the Penne / a quarter of an acre (iijd) in the Penne / iiij acres (ijs iiijd) in Burton fielld / iiij acres in (ijs iiijd) the Westefielld / ij acres (xvjd) in Otefielld<sup>53</sup> of arr' / ij acres (xvjd) arr' in Easton / one acre in the Worthie<sup>54</sup> (viijd) arr' / One acre (viijd) of Mead in the Kingsmarshe / ij acres (xiijs iiijd) mead in Mykle<sup>55</sup> mead / one acre (vs) of mead in Longnand / di' acre in (vs) Wynburne<sup>56</sup> A quarter of an acre (xvd) in Podymore. All of whiche premysses by the yerely rent vs iiijd<sup>57</sup> / **Agnes Atwoode** for terme of her liiff holldethe by cople dated the laste of January anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xvii<sup>mo</sup> And so xt xlvs xd /

Summa acr' arr' xv di' / and a quarter; summa acr' prati' iiij di' / and a quarter

<sup>51</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "clarkes growe".

<sup>52</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 inserts "the".

<sup>53</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "oate field".

<sup>54</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Worthy".

<sup>55</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "ymckle".

<sup>56</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Winburne".

<sup>57</sup> MS GRO D74a/24 reads "& iijd in eggs".

[S26, 10 February 1533 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Cont factam pro N Poyntz militem [sic]; fin' xiijs iiijd; rent iijs jd; viven' iij

**Item** one tenement with all lands belonging to the same viz a dwelling (vjs viijd) house barne with other out housses orchard garden and backside cont di' acre pasture / iiij acres (vs iiijd) arr' in the Newfielld / one acre (viijd) of arr' in the new [folio 7] fyelld / di' acre arr' uppon Bromehills (iiijd) iij acres di' arr' (ijs) in Burthenfielld / vj acres arr' (iijs iiijd) in the Westefielld / And di' acre (iiijd arr') ~~of mead~~ Of mead one acre di' (vijs vjd) in Myckle mead / a ferendell of meads (xvd) in Pody more / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of iijs jd **Thomas Tocker** Johanne his wife and Margaret their daughter for terme of their lyves hollden by cotype dated the x<sup>th</sup> of February anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxiiij<sup>to</sup> and so xt

xxvijs vd

Summa acr' arr' xv di'; summa acr' prati j di' & a ferendell

[S27, 13 March 1542]

Cont' factam pro N Poyntz militem [sic]; fin' xlvjs viijd; rent iijs jd; viven' iij

**Item** one cotage (vjs viijd) with all landes belonging to the same viz a dwelling housse barne and other owte housses an orchard garden with a backesyde cont di' acre pasture / Thre [sic] acres (iijs) of arr' in Burdonfielld / iiij acres (ijs viijd) in the Westfyelld / ij acres di' (xxd) in the Easton / di' acre (viijd) arr' in the Worthie / iij acres arr' (ijs) in the Newhills / One (viijd) acre in Stokes Porteway of arr' / One acre (viijd) of arrable land and ij acres (xs) of meade in Newfielld / one acre of (vs) mead in Myklemead / one acre in Longnand / di' acre of mead (vs) in Bromehills / a quarter of an acre (xvd) in Podymore<sup>58</sup> / All whiche premysses by the yerely rent of iijs jd **Alyce Dymoke** Agnes and Alice<sup>59</sup> her daughters for terme of their lyves hollden by cotype dated the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of Marche / anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxiiij<sup>o</sup> [folio 7 verso] And so the premysses ~~by~~ be yerely worthe by this survey

xliiis vijd

Summa acr' arr' xv; summa acr' prati iiij di' & a quarter.

[S28, 12 May 1511]

Cont' facta, pro Richardum Poyntz milit'<sup>60</sup>, fin' nescitur; redd' vijs iiijd; viven' ij

**Item** one messuage with all land belonging to the same viz a dwelling housse, barne, orchard, garden and backside cont di' acre<sup>61</sup> / One close at Peastylle cont iij acres arr' (iijs) / One other close cont iiij acres (iijs) / one other close cont iij acres (iijs) of arr' / ij acres (xvjd) arr' in Burdon fyelld / iiij acres (ijs viijd) of arr' uppon Ayshley<sup>62</sup> ij acres (xvjd) in the Westfielld of arr' / one acre (viijd) in Wolefielld of arr' / one acre (viijd) in the Easton of arr' ground / One acre (vjs viijd) of mede in the

<sup>58</sup> MS GRO D74aM/4 reads "Poddimor".

<sup>59</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Allis".

<sup>60</sup> This must be an error for Robert. MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "R Poyntz".

<sup>61</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 leaves a space for valuation.

<sup>62</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Ashley".



Kyngesmarshe / one acre of (vs) mead in Stapleton<sup>63</sup> mead / All which premysses by the yerely rente of vijs iiijd **Johanne**<sup>64</sup> **Howell** widowe and Richard her sonne

for terme of their lyves hollden by cople dated the xij<sup>th</sup> of May anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> tertio and so xt

xxxvjs viijd

Summa acr' arr'; Summa acr' prati.

[folio 28]

[S29, 4 November 1527]

Caret nominem firmar' ibidem<sup>65</sup>; fin' iiij li; rent xis xd ob'; viven' ij

**Item** one mess' (vj<sup>s</sup> viijd) with all lands belonging to the same viz a dwelling housse, barne, with other owte housses an orchard garden and backside cont di' acre pasture / a close adioyning to the same cont iij acres (iijs) of arrable / One leese jeyns cont iij acres (iijs) of arr' / with a lytle cotage adioyning to the same close / iij acres (iijs) of arr' in broode<sup>66</sup> close / a close called Small lane cont iij acres (iijs) of arr' / a close called lytle yeatt cont ij acres (ijs viijd) / a leese called accliwd<sup>67</sup> cont ix acres (vjs) / wherof one acre ys mead / iij acres arr' in the Penne / iij acres of arr' in Stoks<sup>68</sup> Portwey / a leese called Chesshells<sup>69</sup> iij acres (ijs) / Of mead adioyning to the same ij acres (vjs) / of arrable in the Worthey<sup>70</sup> di' acre (iiijd) / of pasture uppon Bromehill di' acre (vjd) / of wood one acre (xijd) / of arr' in Burdon fielld ij acres (xvjd) / of arr' in the west fyelld one little butt / At Ranngers yeat ij acres (xvjd) of mead / in Kingesmarshe j acre (vj<sup>s</sup> viijd) / and a hallf (ij<sup>s</sup> vjd) acre in Miklemead / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xj<sup>s</sup> xd quarter **Alyce Warne** and John Warne her husband for terme of their lyves hollden by cople dated the iiij<sup>th</sup> of November Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xix<sup>o</sup> / And so xt liijs . / .

Summa acr arr'; summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati.

[folio 28 verso]

**Barton**

[S30]

Item in the fforeste of Kyngeswood be certayne cole pytts of the yerely valewe of

xxvjs viijd

[S31]

Item a Quarre pytte of sclatte of the yerely valewe of

xxvjs viijd

<sup>63</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Stapeltons".

<sup>64</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Johan".

<sup>65</sup> Latin: the name of the fermor is missing there.

<sup>66</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "brode".

<sup>67</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "auliude".

<sup>68</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Stokes".

<sup>69</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Cheshells".

<sup>70</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Worthie".

[S32]

Item a ffyshing on the lordes ryver  
by the Erlesmead throughe the  
Lordshippe of the yerely valewe of

vjs viijd

[Folio 12]

**Decan' de Mangotisffelld**

[M1, 28 September 1535]

Fin' xl li; viven iij; notum: viiij d to ye fermor for henne & eggs to custume, cont factam pro N. Poyntz

**Item** two mesuages (xxs) & iij yeard lands and one watermyll<sup>71</sup> with all medowes and pastures to the same belonging viz a dwelling housse barne stable orchard and garden and backside cont di' acre at [space]<sup>72</sup> And hath of meade ground viz / In Myllers mead vj acres (xxvs) / And in common mead j acre (vs) / And in Kyngesmarshe iij acres (xxs) by estimacion / And of arr' land and pasture lieng in severall closes by mets and bennds<sup>73</sup> adioyning to his housse cont by estimacion ccxl<sup>li</sup> acres at viijd le acre viij li / Item one corne myllne adioyning to the same housse at xxxijs iiij d. The same land ys well replenyshed with treys. All whiche premysses by the yerely rent of xxvs<sup>74</sup> **William Blunte** gent Agnes his wiffe and Johanne his daughter hollden for terme of their lyves by cople<sup>75</sup> dated the xxviij<sup>th</sup> of September / Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxviij<sup>mo</sup> / And so are the premysses<sup>76</sup> xt

xij li xiijs iiij d

summa acr' prati; summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' arr'.

[Folio 12 verso]

[M2, March 1544]

Fin' xiiij li vjs viijd; viven' ij; cont factam pro N Poyntz

**Item** two tenements thone called Bamefielld<sup>77</sup> / thother called Hoopers One cotage lieng at Downes<sup>78</sup> end with the lands belonging to the same / viz one dwelling housse barne, stable & other owte houses orchard garden and backside cont by estimacion j acre di' at xxxs / And of mead ground at Byemeads Yeatte in severall iij acres (xiijs iiij d) di' / & one acre (iiijs) lyeing at Byemead in the common mead. Item of mead in Cawes<sup>79</sup> land ij acres (viijjs) / And of arrable land lying in Hurseleas<sup>80</sup> xx<sup>ii</sup> acres (xiijs iiij d) Item in the Ridings xiiij acres (ixs iiij d) uppon Weston hill iij acres arr' (ijs) / And one leas called Iselade cont viij acres (xs) arrable / And of pasture viz / In Wyldmore j acre di' (iiijs) / and uppon Westonhill j acre di' (ijs) / j acre lieng without

<sup>71</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "water gryst myll".

<sup>72</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "at xxs".

<sup>73</sup> Metes and bounds: limits and boundaries, a method of apportioning property. MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "bounds".

<sup>74</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 inserts "& ixd for henne & egges".

<sup>75</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 inserts "of court rowle".

<sup>76</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "are the premises worth per annum".

<sup>77</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Bamfielde".

<sup>78</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Dowings".

<sup>79</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Canfes".

<sup>80</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Horse lease".

his strete yeat (xvjd) / All whiche premysses by the yerely rent of xiijs ixd besides vjd to the Fermor<sup>81</sup> for custume viz for henne and egges **Edwarde Bassette**<sup>82</sup> Mary his wife and Gyles their sonne (mort)<sup>83</sup> hollden by cople dated the [space] day of Marche / Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxv<sup>to</sup> And so xt

iiij li xvjs iiijd

Roberte Bassett sonne of Edward Bassett gave to fine xls to Sir Nicholas Poyntz knight for reversion of the premysses / the name rased.<sup>84</sup>  
summa acr' prati; summa acr' arr'; summa acr' pastur'.

[folio 13]

[M3, 8 May 1543 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

cont pro N Poyntz

**Item** the ffyssh poole called Lyncombe poole lieng within the parishe of Mangottissfield whiche dothe extend in lengthe from the walles of John Gerveys unto the well called Clyvewell and in bredthe from the well aforesaid unto the hier parte of the banke next the wall of Willyam Blunte / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of j<sup>d</sup> **Edwarde Bassette** and Mary his wiffe hollden by cople dated the viij<sup>th</sup> of May / Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxv<sup>to</sup> / And so xt  
jd

[M4, 1 October 1538]

Fin' c s; viven' ij; pro N Poyntz

**Item** a tenement with half<sup>85</sup> yeard land viz a dwelling housse barne oxehousse garden orchard and barton cont by estimacion di' acre at vjs viijd / And of mead ground viz of enclosed mead lieng on the backside of his housse v acres di' (xxvs) by estymacion / In Clowde mead ij acres di' (xs) / In Byemead in the common meade j acre (iijs) / And of pasture ground viz a leas of pasture called Dunstowe<sup>86</sup> conteyning x acres (vijs) ij leas more called the little furlonge and great furlonge bothe cont by estimacyon xj acres (xs) / In the wookstobbe<sup>87</sup> ij acres (xxd) / In Chawcrofte iiij acres di' (iijs) At Stokewell hill j paroke<sup>88</sup> (xijd) / At Stotfold<sup>89</sup> j acre di' (ijs) / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of [folio 13 verso] xs iijd / besides iijd for henne and egges **Thomas Tovey**<sup>90</sup> Johanne his wife and William Shurwyn<sup>91</sup> hollden by cople dated the first of October anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxx<sup>mo</sup> And so xt  
lxxijs iiijd  
summa acr' prati; summa acr' pastur'.

<sup>81</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 omits "to the Fermor".

<sup>82</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Basett".

<sup>83</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 omits "(mort)".

<sup>84</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "**Memorandum** Robert Bassett sonne of the forsaid Edward gave to fine 40s to Sir Nicholas Poynts knight for the reversion of the premises".

<sup>85</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 omits "half".

<sup>86</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Duntstowe".

<sup>87</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "oke stuble".

<sup>88</sup> Parrock: an enclosed area of ground; a small field or paddock, especially one close to a farmhouse (OED).

<sup>89</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Stotfould".

<sup>90</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Tovy".

<sup>91</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Sherwine".

[M5, 23 March 1533]

Fin' c s; <sup>92</sup>

**Item** a mesuage with all medowes and pastures to the same mess' belonging viz a dwelling house (vjs viijd) barne shepehousse orchard garden and backside cont di' acre / And of mead ground viz upon the backside of his housse iij acres (xijs) / In Wylyemore<sup>93</sup> j acre di' (vs) / Item one grove of scrobbe treys and some mead cont ij acres (vjs viijd) ground / And of arrable land and pasture xvj acres (xvjs)<sup>94</sup> /<sup>95</sup> All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of vjjs ijd qu' besides iijd for henne and egges **William Lytle** Johanne his wife and Alice<sup>96</sup> his doughter holden by cotype dated the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of Marche anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxv<sup>to</sup> And so xt / He hathe more a close of pasture called church leas cont iiij acres (vjs viijd) and a litle parorke at his dore cont j acre (ijs) belonging to the said messuage.

lvjs

summa acr' prati; summa acr' arr'; summa acr' pastur'.

[folio 14]

[M6, 12 April 1527 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin' lxs; viven' j; pro R Poyntz

**Item** j newland called housemores cont by estimacyon x acres (xxs) of ground / severall / j meadowe land called Phillips of severall pasture cont by estimacyon viij [sic] acres (xiijs) / j newland of severall pastures called Dippesdeane and Maresland cont xij acres (xiijs) / j paroke of land called Phillips land cont j (ijs) acre / with ij other paroks cont iiij acres (vjs) / j other newland called Stapleton cont iiij acres (vijs) / All whiche premysses by the yerely rent of xs **Hughe Rodley** (mort) Petronell' (mort) his wife & Alice his doughter hollden by copy dated the xij<sup>th</sup> of Aprill anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xvij<sup>mo</sup> and so xt

liiij

Summa acr' pastur'.

[M7, 19 June 1543 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin' vj li; pro N Poyntz

The reversion theof ys granted to Humfrey Collymore sonne of John Collemore, James his brother for terme of their lyves by cotype dated the xix<sup>th</sup> of June / anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxv<sup>to</sup> /

[M8, 23 September 1539]

Fin' cs; viven' iij; pro N Poyntz

<sup>92</sup> The lives on the copy and the name of the farmer are not given in this entry. MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "viven' iij; pro N Poyntz mil'".

<sup>93</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Wilimoure".

<sup>94</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "xvij acres xvijs".

<sup>95</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 inserts "Also one close of pasture caled the church leases contayning iiij acres vjs viijd and a litle parocke at his dore conteyning one acre belonging to the said messuage ijs", which is added to this entry.

<sup>96</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Alse".

**Item** iij cotages<sup>97</sup> (vjs viijd) wherof one called Gollocks thother Collyns thother Staplehill with thappurtements viz dwelling housse barne orchard garden & backside cont j acre of ground / and of pasture ground lieng to the same called Cunne<sup>98</sup> Croft cont ij acres di' (iij*s* iiijd) with Bromes iij*j* acres (iii*s*) / at Knavenell<sup>99</sup> iij acres di' (iii*s*) / Item of pasture called [folio 14 verso] Myllands cont ij acres di' (iii*s*) / In Byemede j acre (vs) / Item of pasture in Bromeleas heathe j acre (xvjd) / all whiche premysse*s* belonging onely to the cotage<sup>100</sup> called Gollocks / Item of pasture lieng to Staplehill x acres (xvjs viijd) / All whiche premises by the yerely rente of vjs xd / **Edmonde Underhille**<sup>101</sup> Margarette his wife and Thomas his bastard sonne holdden by cople dated the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of September anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxj<sup>mo</sup> and so xt xliiij*s* /  
summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati.

[M9, 25 April 1538]

Cont factam pro N Poyntz milit'; fin' x li

**Item** one messuage (xs) with all landes belonging to the same viz a dwelling housse with other oute houses as before with a close in the backside cont j acre of pasture / one severall close of pasture called the Ridings cont iij*j* acres (vjs viijd) / One other called the highe homes cont iij*j* acres (vs) of pasture / Two acres (xs) of mead in westlands / one acre (vs) of mead in Byemead / and two acres (xvjd) of arrable called the west lands / <sup>102</sup>and common of pasture for iij*j*<sup>or</sup> other beasts in Kyngeswood hethe / All whiche premises by the yerely rente of vs vijd ob **Thomas Paccarde** Johanne his wiffe and William ther sonne holdden for terme of their lyves by ~~cople~~ cople dated the xxv<sup>th</sup> of Aprill / anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxx<sup>mo</sup> / and so xt xxxviij<sup>s</sup> /  
summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati; summa acr' arr'.

[Folio 15]

[M10]

The said Thomas Paccard holldeth without cople<sup>103</sup> one cotage with a little garden<sup>104</sup> and by the rente aforeside iij*s* iiijd.

[M11, 5 February 1544]

Cont factam pro N Poyntz milit'; fin' vj li; reddit xviijs jd ob.; viven' iij

**Item** one messuage with all landes belonging to the same viz a dwelling place (xxvjs viijd) / a barne and other oute houses orchard garden and backside cont iij acres di' of mead / two acres (vjs viijd) of mede in Wylldemore / & one acre (iii*s*) in Byemede / One acre (iij*s* iiijd) of drye mead lieng by longe land / one leas called the longland cont vj acres (viijs) of pasture / one other longeland leas called patweys<sup>105</sup>

<sup>97</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "messuages".

<sup>98</sup> The ms is scuffed at this point. MS GRO D74aM24 reads Conny.

<sup>99</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Knavenhill".

<sup>100</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "messuage".

<sup>101</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Edmund Hunderill".

<sup>102</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 omits the phrase about Kingswoodheathe.

<sup>103</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 inserts "of court rowle".

<sup>104</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 inserts "adioyning of".

<sup>105</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Patwayes".

cont vij acres (xs) of pasture / one leas severall called Broodmore<sup>106</sup> cont iij acres (ijs viijd) of pasture / one leas called Gauderell<sup>107</sup> cont iij (iijs) acres of pasture / one other leas called Olldhylls cont iiij<sup>or</sup> acres (vs) of pasture / also he hath halff a leas of pasture in Canwes<sup>108</sup> lands iiij acres (vs) / One other leas called Lands lieng by Sodbury<sup>109</sup> lane<sup>110</sup> cont vj acres (vs) / one other leas called Westons hill cont ij acres (xviij) of pasture / and common of pasture for eighte head of beaste in Kyngeswood hethe.<sup>111</sup> All whiche premysses by the yerely rent of xviijs jd ob & vj<sup>d</sup> for henn & egges<sup>112</sup> **Thomas Baylye** Agnes his wiffe and John there sonne for terme of their lyves holden by cople dated the vth of February anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxv<sup>10</sup> under the whiche [folio 15 verso] rente he holldethe and<sup>113</sup> by the virtue of the said cople one close called Fryer-close crosse cont ij acres of pasture and so are the premysses xt iiij li xxd /  
summa acr' prati; summa acr' pastur'.

[M12, 12 October 1527]

Cont factam pro Anthonium [sic] Poyntz; fin x li; reddit xviijs ob; viven' j; comon of pasture vs

**Item** one tenement (xiijs iiijd) with all lands belonging to the same viz / a dwelling housse, barne with other oute housses / one close next to the housse cont j acre di' of pasture / a close called the Pycked close cont ij acres (ijs iiijd) of pasture / one other close called Well close cont ij acres (ijs iiijd) of pasture / one close called Coldeashe cont xij acres (xiijs iiijd) of pasture / one close called the hill cont iiij acres (vs iiijd) / one close called Standbrydge cont iij acres (ijs iiijd) of pasture / two acres of mead di' (xijs) lyeng in Wylldemore / one other leas called Smarts landes cont ij acres (ijs iiijd) di' / and two acres (viijs) mead in Byemead & halff an acre (ijs) mead in Clowde / All whiche premysses by the yerely rent of xviijs ob / **Christian Wolley** hollden for terme of her life by cople dated the xij<sup>th</sup> of October / anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xix<sup>mo</sup> and so xt  
lxvijs iiijd  
summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati.

[folio 16]

[M13, 15 September 1535]

Fin' vj li xiijs iiijd; rent xvjs viijd; pro N Poyntz

**Item** one messuage with all lands & medowes pastures and fedings with thappurtenaments in Mangottisfielld viz an housse wheron the tenante dwelleth and therto is a barne, an oxehousse & a housse for hey, a certeyne curtilage garden and orchard cont all one acre (xs) / westlandes medowe cont vj acres (xxs) / at brome

<sup>106</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Broadmoure".

<sup>107</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Gauderhill".

<sup>108</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Calwes".

<sup>109</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Sadbery".

<sup>110</sup> There is a marginal addition against this line "Reddit xviijs jd ob." It is not clear to which item the addition refers.

<sup>111</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 omits the common of pasture.

<sup>112</sup> Added in right margin.

<sup>113</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 omits "and".

leas<sup>114</sup> iij closes cont viij acres (xiijs iiijd) / an other close called Mylkparocks & sare close cont vj acres (viijs iiijd) / another mead called Brome leys<sup>115</sup> one acre (ijs) & more / another little mead (ijs) called Sereacre / another mead called the More<sup>116</sup> cont j acre (ijs) / another mead called the mead by the way (iij) / a leas called the ridings cont viij acres (xs) / another leas called the Collyhills cont vj acres (vjs) another leas called Waxbridge cont iiij acres (ijs viijd) / Another (acre)<sup>117</sup> mead in Bye mead a common mead (ijs vjd) / all whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xvjs viijd<sup>118</sup> **William Frynde** and Johanne his wiff and Johnne their sonne do hold for terme of their lyves after the custume of the manor by cotype dated the xxviij<sup>th</sup> of September / anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxviij<sup>mo</sup> / <sup>119</sup>paith for henne & eggs vjd / and so xt iiij li xxiiij summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati.

[folio 16 verso]

[M14, 13 August 1538]

Fin xl li; Redd' xiijs vijd; pro N Poyntz

**Item** one messuage (xiijs iiijd) or tenement lieng in Downend & ij cotages & all lands medowes fedings and pastures with thappurtements in Mangottisfield viz an housse tyled with two barnes / one of them tyled, a shepehousse, orchard and garden aboute an acre / a close called the whete close cont vij acres (xs) a leas next to that called Long lands cont vj acres (viijs iiijd) / Another called Tile<sup>120</sup> croft cont v acres vs / Another leas called the More grove cont vj acres (vs) / another leas called the Redhill<sup>121</sup> cont iij acres (iij) / another paroke next the housse called the paroke cont ij acres (iij) / another close called Cullves<sup>122</sup> land cont iiij acres (vs iiijd) a leas called Crockersland cont iiij acres (vs) / the Longemead cont iij (xs) acres mead / the Well mead cont one (iij) iiijd acre / Draycollfell mede cont iiij acres (xs) Benettesland mede cont vij acres (xxjs) A platte<sup>123</sup> mead at Fryers Crosse cont j acre (iij) iiijd / And in the common mead j acre di' (vs) Another meade behind the new housse at Downehelld<sup>124</sup> cont iij acres (vs iiijd) / And a garden to one cottage cont a ferendell / All whiche premysses bene granted to **Thomas Bampton** Johanne his wife and [no name given] ther sonne for terme of their lyves at the yerely rent of xiijs vijd as he saith by cotype dated the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of Auguste / anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxx<sup>mo</sup> and paith for henne & egges vjd / thereunto [folio 17] belongythe more a close called severall close cont vj acres (viijs iiijd) / <sup>125</sup>Allso he claymeth a ferendell of wood in Westonhill. cxiijs viijd summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati.

<sup>114</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "bromnleas".

<sup>115</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "brumleas".

<sup>116</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "moner".

<sup>117</sup> This word is inserted superscript.

<sup>118</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 inserts "vjd for henne & egges".

<sup>119</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 omits "paith for henne & eggs vjd".

<sup>120</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Tylle".

<sup>121</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Read hill".

<sup>122</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Callves".

<sup>123</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "plot of".

<sup>124</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Downend".

<sup>125</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 omits the wood on Weston Hill.

[M15, 5 October 1532]

Fin' x li; redd xijs vijd; pro N Poyntz

**Item** one messuage (xs) with landes meadowes, fedings and pastures and there appurtements in Morend<sup>126</sup> viz an housse tiled a barne oxehouse an hey housse on the hill a garden & orchard cont aboute j acre / a close of arrable ground called the Brome close cont vij (xs) acres / The peretre<sup>127</sup> close cont vj acres (vijs) / a close called the Barneclose cont vj acres (ixs iiijd) / a close called hanging londs cont iij acres (iijs iiijd) / An oxeleas called Charkwode cont v acres (xs) / A close called Inglands<sup>128</sup> cont v acres (vis viijd) / a leas called the hill cont vij acres (vijs) / a mead ground with copies cont ij acres (vs ixd) / a mede cont j acre (ijs iiijd) in the common mead called Byemead / An acre mead (ijs vjd) in the Willd more / All whiche premisses **Richard Arden**, Margaret his wife and Robert Arden the sonne of Robert Arden hollden for terme of their liffe<sup>129</sup> at the yerely rent of xijs vijd / as he saith after the custome of the manor by cople dated the Tuysday next after the feaste of Seint Michael tharchangell / Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxv<sup>to</sup> / he hathe more a close of arrable ground called Westons hill cont v acres (vjs viijd)<sup>130</sup> & iijd for henne & eggs iij li iijs ijd  
summa acr' arr'; summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati.

[Folio 17 verso]

[M16, 12 April 1541 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin' vi li xiijs iiijd; redd viij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> ob qu; pro N Poyntz

**Item** one mesuage or tenement with landes medowes fedings and pastures & other thappurtements in Mangottisfielld viz a dwelling housse (vjs viijd) thatched barne garden & orchard cont j acre ground / and a close by the housse called homeclose cont ij acres (iijs) / a close called the walles cont vij acres (xs) / a close called Westonshill cont iij acres (iijs iiijd) / a place called furlong land of mede cont iij acres (xs) with the hedge / & in the common mead called Wyldemore cont in severall pecs iij acres di' (xijs iiijd) / All which premysses **Richarde Arden** Richard his sonne and Christopher also his sonne do hold for terme of their lyves after the custome of the manor at the yerely rente of viijs iiijd qu' as he saithe by cople dated the xij<sup>th</sup> of Aprille anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxij<sup>do</sup> and paith iijd for henne and eggs and so xt xlvijjs iiijd  
summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati.

[M17, 30 September 1533]

Fin' xiiij li; redd ixs xjd ob; pro N Poyntz

**Item** a mesuage (xijs iiijd) with all landes medowes fedings pastures and other thappurtements viz / a dwelling housse tyled with a tiled barne a little hey housse a garden cont j acre / a close by the housse called the homeclose cont ij acres (vjs) /

<sup>126</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Monerend".

<sup>127</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Perritree".

<sup>128</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Englands".

<sup>129</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "lives".

<sup>130</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 omits "he hathe more a close of arrable ground called Westons hill cont v acres (vjs viijd)".



another close of pasture [folio 18] called Dollstons cont [space] acres (ijs viijd) / a close of pasture called brere lands cont ij acres (iij) / a close of pasture called lytle breche cont j acre (xiiij) / another close called the corne breche cont iij acres (vs iiij) / another close called the myddle breche cont iij acres (vs) / A close called Inland cont ix acres (xxvjs viiid) / All whiche premysses been in the holding of **Johanne Benette** and John her sonne for terme of their lyves at the yerely rente of ix s xjd ob / as he saythe / and iiijd for henne & eggs by cople dated the Tewysday next after the feaste of Seynt Michael tharchangell anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxv<sup>to</sup> And so xt lxvijs iiijd summa acr' pastur'.

[M18, 27 September 1537]

Fin' xxs; redd xviiij; pro N Poyntz

**Item** a cotage (v<sup>s</sup>) called Stephins<sup>131</sup> with a close perteyning to the same called Smetholld viz a dwelling house tiled & backside cont a ferendell, the said close ys iij<sup>or</sup> acres (vs iiij) mead and wood And ys in the holding of **John Roo** in the right of Margaret his wife late the wife of Edward Malltbye<sup>132</sup> deceased and John Malltbye<sup>133</sup> her sonne at the yerely rent of xviiij by copy dated the xxviij<sup>th</sup> of September / Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxix<sup>mo</sup> And so xt xs iiijd summa acr' pastur' iiij.

[folio 18 verso]

[M19, 15 May 1525]

Fin' vs; viven' j; pro Anthonium [sic] Poyntz

**Item** a cotage with thappurtements viz ij closes of pasture called Pyttews whereupon the housse standethe cont ij acres di' (xs). Item iij acres di' (iij) of pasture called Loveles Item ij acres di' (iij) in Pyttewes / All whiche premisses by the yerely rent of vs vd ob. **James Tegge** in the righte of Isabell' his wiffe holldethe by cople dated the xvth of May anno regis H viij xvij<sup>mo</sup> / And so xt xvjs viiid summa acr' pastur'.

[M20, 4 April 1550 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin' xxvjs viijd; viven' iij; pro Henricum<sup>134</sup> Brayne

**Item** a dwelling housse (xs) barne oxenhouse garden orchard and backside cont j acre of ground / And of mead ground viz adioyning to the backside of severall mead iij<sup>or</sup> acres (xiijs iiij) And of pasture ground ij leas thone called Allpemore and thither the Hamme conteyning in thole vij (vijs) acres / Item lying by the Pyttewes of pasture ground (xvjd) j acre / Item of arrable and lying in Bye close cont ij acres (xvjd) / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xs iiijd besides iiijd for henne & eggs

<sup>131</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Stephens".

<sup>132</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Malbye".

<sup>133</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Malby".

<sup>134</sup> Classical Latin grammar would expect "Henrico".

**Richarde Stephyns** [folio 19] Agnes his wiffe and Katherine his daughter hollden by cople dated the iiij<sup>th</sup> of February anno regis Edwardi sexti iiiij<sup>to</sup> / And so xt xxxiijs  
summa acr' prati; summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' arr'.

[M21, 1 April 1533 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]  
Fin' cs; viven' ij; pro N Poyntz

**Item** one messuage (xs) with thappurtements viz a barne orchard garden & backside cont j acre of ground / and of mead ground lieng to the same viz in the barne close iiij<sup>or</sup> acres (xiijs iiijd) / In the Mareleas iiij acres (xs) / At the dore of the said housse j paroke cont j acre (iijjs iiijd) / And of pasture ground viz in the huste vij acres (xs) / Item another leas called the grene leas cont iiij acres (vs) All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xs vd / besides iiijd for henne & egges **Robert Underwoode** Johanne his wiffe and Willyam ther sonne hollden by cople dated the firste of Apryll Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxiiiij<sup>to</sup>  
ljs viijd  
summa acr' prati; summa acr' pastur'.

[folio 19 verso]  
[M22, 12 March 1533 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]  
Fin' lxs; viven' ij; iiijd henne & egges; pro N Pointz [sic]

**Item** a messuage (vjs viijd) with thappurtaments viz a dwelling housse orchard garden and backside cont di' acre of ground / and of mead ground viz on the backside of the housse iiij acres (xs) / And of pasture ground called Balltens in severall xj acres (xvjs viijd) / All whiche premysses by the yerely rent of vs / **Roberte Arden** (mort) Alice his wife and John his sonne hollden by cople dated the xijth of Marche anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxiiiij<sup>to</sup> And so xt xxxiijs iiijd  
summa acr' prati; summa acr' pastur'.

[M23, 5 October 1529 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]  
Cont factam pror Anthonium Points [sic] milit'; fin' viij li; redd xvijs ijd ob. viven' iiij

**Item** ij tenements (xiijs iiijd) wherof one ys called Hyllhouse and thother Underhill with all lands belonging to them viz a dwelling housse with xj acres (xvjs viijd) ~~ground~~ of pasture adioyning and lying on the Northe side of the housse / And vij acres (xs) of pasture called Underhilles vi vij acres (xs) of pasture lieng next the hethe / vij acres (xs) of pasture lieng aboute the housse upon the hills / one leas called Alldermore cont iiij acres (vs) / one acre (iijjs iiijd) of mead in Mangottisfielld parke / one acre of mead (iijjs iiijd) of mead in Netheweys vij acres (xxjs) of mead betwixte the house and the churche / Two acres of (ijs viijd) [folio 20] pasture next Patweys All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xvijs ijd ob / **Roberte Arden** Edward and John his sonnes for terme of ther lyves hollden by cople dated the v<sup>th</sup> of October / Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxi<sup>mo</sup> and so xt iiij li xvs xd  
summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati.

[M24, 28 September 1535]

Fin' vj li; viven' ij; pro N Poyntz

**Item** one messuage (xs) & one <sup>135</sup>yeard land viz a dwelling housse barne orchard garden & backside cont j acre of ground / and of mead viz on the backside of the housse iij acres (viijjs) And of pasture and arrable ground by estimacion xiiij acres (xxs) / all whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xs vd ob / besides iijd for henne and eggs **John Conway**<sup>136</sup> (mort) Agnes his wiffe and Peter Conway<sup>137</sup> hollden by copy dated the xxviij<sup>th</sup> of September anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxviij<sup>mo</sup> and so xt xxxviijjs

summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati; summa acr' arr'.

[folio 20 verso]

[M25, 26 September 1525]

Fin' xxs; viven' ij'; pro N Poyntz<sup>138</sup>

**Item** one messuage (vjs viijd) with thappurtenements viz a dwelling housse barne orchard garden and backside cont j acre of ground and of mead ground viz by the Clowd iij acres (xs) / in Byemede j acre (iijjs)<sup>139</sup> / and of pasture ground vis two severall closes cont xj<sup>140</sup> acres (xs) / all whiche premysses by the yerely rente of vs vd ob / **Henry Tyler** Isabell his wife and John his sonne hollden by copy dated the Tewysday next before the feast of Seint Myghell anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xviij<sup>mo</sup> and so xt xxxiiij s viijd

summa acr' prati; summa acr' pastur'.

[M26, 19 June 1543]

Fin no'; viven' iij; pro N Poyntz

**Item** one messuage (vjs viijd) with thappurtements viz / a dwelling housse barne orchard garden and backside cont j acre / and of mead ground viz / a grove<sup>141</sup> cont j acre di' (iiijs) / In Wyldmore j acre (iijjs iijjd) / In Byemead ij acres (vjs) And of pasture ground viz aboute his housse in severall leas vij acres (xs) / Item of leas called Longelands cont iij acres (vs iijjd) / And one grove of pasture (vjs viijd) full of underwood brers and brembles / And of arrable lands viz in Westonhill iij acres (ijs) All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of iiijs / **Roberte Phypps** Elyzabeth his wife and Poynts Phipps there sonne hollden by copy dated the xix<sup>th</sup> of June anno [folio 21] regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxv<sup>to</sup> and so are the premysses yerely worth by this survey xliiijjs

summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati; summa acr' arr'.

<sup>135</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 inserts "halfe".

<sup>136</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Conway" and omits "(mort)".

<sup>137</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Conway their sonne".

<sup>138</sup> There is likely to have been a scribal error here, as Nicholas Poyntz's father, Anthony, was still alive in 1525.

<sup>139</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 omits the Byemead phrase.

<sup>140</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "xij".

<sup>141</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "groufe".

[M27]

Red. xvjd [This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

**Item** two rough closes (iij*s* iiij*d*) of pasture called Thornehill cont iij acres and thither lieng by the hethe side at the yerely rent xvjd James Fawcett holldeth at the lords will without copy

iij*d* iiij*d*

Summa acr' pastur'.

[M28, 23 September 1539]

Fin' xls; viven' ij; pro N Poyntz

**Item** one messuage called Averages<sup>142</sup> where ys a dwelling housse meat for a tenante to dwell uppon whereunto lyeth oxehouse barne orchard garden and backside whereunto adioyneth of mead ground vij acres (xxiijs iiij*d*) / and of pasture ground viz j leas riding cont vj acres (vjs viij*d*) / Item a leas called Didlandes cont j acre di' (xxd) All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of vjs **Edmonde Underhille** Edward Malltbye<sup>143</sup> (mort) and John Malltby<sup>144</sup> hollden by cotype dated the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of September / anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxj<sup>mo</sup> and so xt

xxxviij*s* iiij*d*

Summa acr' prati; summa acr' pastur'.

[folio 21 verso]

[M29, 6 October 1544]

Cont factam pro N Poyntz militem [sic]; fin' xxvjs viij*d*; redd vjs iij*d* ob quarter; viven' iij

**Item** one tenement (vs) with all landes belonging to the same viz / a dwelling housse barne with other owte houses a garden with the backside cont a quarter of an acre of pasture / iij litle paroks lieng aboute the housse cont iij acres of pasture (vs) /<sup>145</sup> Another close called Myllens<sup>146</sup> cont iiij acres (vs<sup>147</sup> iiij*d*) of pasture / One other leas called Knavehills<sup>148</sup> cont ij acres (ijs) of<sup>149</sup> pasture / One other leas called Bonemore<sup>150</sup> cont ij acres (ijs viij*d*) of pasture / one other leas called Ould brache<sup>151</sup> cont iij acres (iiij*s*) of pasture One other called Newe brache cont vj acres di (vjs) of pasture / One acre of (iij*s* iiij*d*) mead in Byemede / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of vjs iij*d* ob quarter<sup>152</sup> / **William Myllarde** Alice<sup>153</sup> his wife & Thomas

<sup>142</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Averis".

<sup>143</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Malbye" and omits "mort".

<sup>144</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Malbye".

<sup>145</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "3 litle parocks lying about the housse cont 3 acres of pasture vs"

<sup>146</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Mylines".

<sup>147</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "ijs".

<sup>148</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "knanenhills".

<sup>149</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "di".

<sup>150</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Bonmoure".

<sup>151</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Ould brache".

<sup>152</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 inserts "& iij*d* henn & eggs".

<sup>153</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Allse".

ther sonne for terme of ther lyves hollden by cople dated the vjth of October anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxvj<sup>to</sup> and so xt  
xxxiijs iiijd  
summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati.

[M30, 13 October 1518]

Cont factam pro Robert Poyntz militem [sic]; fin' xxs; rent xxd; viven' ij

**Item** ij tofts<sup>154</sup> (vs) wherof one ys called Birchland cont ij acres of pasture and thother ys called Longeland cont iiij acres (vs) of pasture / And halff a close called Newelands cont j acre [folio 22] of pasture (xvjd) / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xxd **Johanne Adlam** and Thomas her eldest sonne for terme of their lyves hollden by cople dated the xiiijth of October / anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> ix<sup>mo</sup> and so xt xjs iiijd  
summa acr' pastur'.

[M31, 13 April 1540]

Cont factam pro N Poyntz militem [sic]; fin' n'; rent xvjd; viven' ij

**Item** iiij closes wherof one ys called Hanginglandes cont vij acres (vijs) of arrable the second Crowmore cont iiij acres of medowe (vjs) / And the third is called Stoclewey<sup>155</sup> hill cont j acre (iijs) of medowe / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xvjd **Richarde Jervys** and Elizabeth<sup>156</sup> his wife for terme of ther lyves hollden by cople dated the xiiijth of Aprill anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxj<sup>mo</sup> / And so xt xjs viijd  
summa acr' arr'; summa acr' prati.

[folio 22 verso]

[M32, 11 June 1510]

Fin' liijs iiijd; viven' j<sup>157</sup>; pro Robt Pointz [sic]; pro Stancombe sub feudibus ibidem

**Item** one messuage (vjs viijd) & halff a yeard land viz a dwelling housse with barne orchard & garden & backside cont di' acre / And of mead ground viz / iiiij<sup>or</sup> (xx) acres on the backside of the housse / and of pasture ground viz / in closes wherof thone called hillclose thother ij lye by the housse cont xij acres (xijs iiijd) / Item of wood lieng to the same viz ij acres (ijs) of Oke, ashe & hasell<sup>158</sup> and other underwoods / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xs beside ixd for henne & eggs **John Hylls** (mort)<sup>159</sup> Johanne his wife and Nicolas<sup>160</sup> (mort) their sonne hollden by cople dated the xj<sup>th</sup> of June anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> secundo / And so xt xxxvjs iiijd  
summa acr' prati; summa acr' pastur'.

<sup>154</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "thoughts".

<sup>155</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Stockwelle".

<sup>156</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Eissabell".

<sup>157</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads three lives on the copyhold and does not record John and Nicholas as dead.

<sup>158</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "hasle".

<sup>159</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 omits "mort".

<sup>160</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Nicholas" but omits "mort".

[M33]

Cont factam pro R Poyntz militem [sic]; fin' vjs viijd; rent iijs; viven' j

**Item** ij acres (xiijs iiijd) of mead in Kyngesmarshe by the yerely rente of iijs Johanne Kemys widowe holldeth by copy not<sup>161</sup> sene for terme of her liffe And so by this survey  
xiijs iiijd  
summa acr' prati.

[M34]<sup>162</sup>

Item a paster outlees smartts in the tener off Jhon Under hill in mangersfyld now in the tener off Jams Fawcett xviijd. Item on rowgh clews by Cloutsgrownds & on pece by the hey way syd in the tener off the sam Jam' xvijd

[folio 23]

The same manor is adioyning to the cite of Bristowe and parcell of the possessions of the late Quene Katherine wherunto dothe append no advouson but only comon for the Lordes tennants in Kyngeswodesheathe / wher the tennants have allso fyrzes or gorzes for parte of the fewell.

Item ther ys incident to the same manor / a courte barone whiche is kept from iij weks to iij weks wherunto be many free suters / and also within the same manor ys a lyte or lawe day kept at two tymes in the yere /

Item in the same manor is a peculiar wher the steward doth prove wills / And hath the correction of sinne / And thordinary nor anye of his ministers have to do within that hundred

Customes

The tennants take and hold their landes by cotype of court roll for terme of lyve or lyves being not the nombre of three lyves paying such fines as the[y] can agree for And the longest lyves of them that be named in the cotype shall pay the haryott / And no more that be named in the cotype

Item the wife of him that dyeth tennant shall have no widowes estate but if she be named in the cotype with her husband she shall have her husband's hold during her lief.

[folio 23 verso] Item if any tennante do surrendre his holld in to the lordes hands to the use of any other he paith no haryott /

Item the tenants do clayme to have timber for the reperation of their housses to be taken by delyverey of the lords officers in and uppon their owne groundes / And sufficient hedgebote fyrebote to be spente in and uppon their holldes there and no wher ells.

<sup>161</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 inserts "now".

<sup>162</sup> This entry appears as five lines on [folio 11], which is the second folio of a loose bifolium inserted at the manuscript between folios [9] and [12]. It is in a different hand.

[folio 24]

Decan de Eston

[E1, 14 September 1540]

Cont factam pro N Poyntz mi'; fin' iij li; rente vijs; viven' j

**Item** one cotage (vjs viijd) with a curtilage called Stonehousse with all lands perteyning to the same viz a dwelling housse orchard garden & backside cont di' acre of pasture Two acres (vjs viiid) of land arrable lieng in Barowe / iij quarters of mead (vjd) in Kyngesmarshe / Two acres (xiiis iiijd) of mead in Kyngesmarshe aforesaid / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of vijs<sup>163</sup> **Agnes Woodrove** for terme of her liffe hollden by cople Dated the xiiijth of September Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxij<sup>do</sup> / And so xt

xxvijs ijd

Summa acr' arr; summa acr' prati.

[E2, 10 December 1521]

Cont factam pro Anthonium Poyntz militem [sic]; fin' iiij li; rente xjs vd; viven' ij

**Item** one mese (xs) with all lands belonging to the same viz a dwelling housse orchard garden & backside cont di' acre of pasture / One close called the Easton cont j acre (iijjs) of pasture / One other close called theste close cont j (iijjs) acre of pasture One paroke of pasture (xviijd) cont halff an acre / iij acres (xs) of mead in Longmead / iij (ijs) acres di' of arr' in Easton / iij acres (ijs) of arrable in the Westfyelld / iij acres (ijs) of arrable in Suffehill / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xjs vd **Johanne Darbye** and Richard her sonne for terme of thier lyves by cople hollden dated the [folio 24 verso] x<sup>th</sup> of December anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xiiij<sup>mo</sup> And so are the premysses xt

xxxiijs vjd

Summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati; summa acr' arr'.

[E3 13 September This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Cont pro Nichm Poyntz milit'; fin' xxxiijs iiijd; redd' [not given]; viven' iij

**Item** iiij<sup>or</sup> acres of mead (xxvjs viijd) in Erlesmede whiche iiijor acres by the yerely rente of [space] Richard Williams Margerye his wiffe & Elyzabethe his ther doughter for terme of their lyves hollden by cople dated the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of September Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup>164

xxvjs viijd

Summa acr' prati iiij.

[E4, 12 April 1541]

Cont factam pro N Poyntz militem [sic]; rent' vjs vijd; viven' ij

**Item** one tenement (xiijs iiijd) with all lands belonging to the same viz a dwelling housse with a garden & backside cont j acre of mead / Two acres (xs) acres of mead

<sup>163</sup> Added by another hand.

<sup>164</sup> This entry is incomplete. The date may be 13 September 1540 (see E46).

in Longmead / j acre (vs) acres of mead in Rode Mead / a ferendell in Goshamme<sup>165</sup> / vj acres (vjs iiijd) of arrable in Easton / vj acres di' (iij vjd) of arrable in Southfielld / iij acres (xxd) of arr' in the weste fyelld / iij acres di' (ijs iiijd) of arr' uppon Northm'<sup>166</sup> / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of vjs vijd **Thomas Thomas** and Alice his sister hollden by Copy Dated the xijth of Aprill anno Regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxij<sup>do</sup> And so xt xxxvijs viijd  
Summa acr' prati; summa acr' arr'.

[folio 25]

[E5, 12 April 1541 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Cont factam perro N Poyntz milit'; fin' lxs; rent [space]; viven' j

**Item** vj acres (vjs viijd) of the demaynes lieng in Ledgoresall of arr' by the yerely rent of [space] Thomas Tomas for terme of his life and so xt vjs viijd  
summa acr' arr' vj.

[E6, 19 March 1536 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Cont factam pro N Poyntz militem [sic]; fin' iij li; rent [space]; viven' j

**Item** vj acres di' (xliijs iiijd) of mead in Kingsmarsh wherof v di' lieth in Longfurlonge and j in newe mead whiche said ground by the yerely rente of [space] **Richarde Thomas** holldeth for the terme of his liffe by cople dated the xixth of marche anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxviij<sup>mo</sup> and so xt xliijs iiijd  
Summa acr' prati vj di'.

[E7, 12 April 1541 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Cont factam pro N Poyntz militem [sic]; fin' xiijs iiijd; rent vijs; viven' j

**Item** one tenement (vjs viijd) with his appurtements viz a dwelling housse with ij acres of mead lieng in newemead whiche by the yerely rente of vijs Richard Thomas for the terme of his life holldeth by cople dated the xijth of Aprill Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxij<sup>do</sup> and so xt  
xxs  
Summa acr' prati ij.

[E8, 27 November 1527 This entry is not MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin' iij li'; viven' ij; pro Anthonium Poyntz militem [sic]

**Item** one close of pasture called Begerams close lyeng at Blakesworthe cont by estimacion iijj acres (xs) of ground whiche close by the yerely rent of vijd ob'

<sup>165</sup> The G of Goshamme and the E of Easton are formed in the same way. This must be a scribal error as Goshamme is known from other sources.

<sup>166</sup> MS GRO D674a/M24 reads "Northway".



**Thomas Cooke** mort Elizabeth his wife and Thomas their sonne hollden by cople dated the Wednesday after Seinte Katherins day anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xix<sup>no</sup> / And so xt xs

Summa acr' pastur' iij.

[folio 25 verso]

[E9, 13 April 1540 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin' liijs iiijd; viven' iij; pro N Poyntz

**Item** two messuages (xs) one yeard lande di' viz a dwelling housse barne orchard garden & backside cont di' acre / And of mead ground viz in Rodemead (iiijs) j acre/ in Langmede j acre (vs) / and of arrable land and pasture viij (xxs) acres in severall / & in the common field xx<sup>i</sup> (xiijs iiijd) acres / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xvjs vjd ob / besides vjd for henne and egges **John Drewe** Elene his wife & William Drewe son hollden by cople dated the xiiijth of Aprill anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxj<sup>mo</sup> and so xt

lijs iiijd

Summa acr' prati; summa acr' arr'; summa acr' pastur'.

[E10, 14 September 1540 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin' vjs viijd; viven' iij; pro N Poyntz

**Item** j close of pasture (xxvjs viijd) parcell of the close called Constable close whiche close by the yerely rente of vs William Adams Elizabethe his wife and John their sonne hollden by cople dated the xiiijth of September anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxij<sup>do</sup> and so xt

xxvjs viijd

Summa acr' pastur' j.

[E11, 31 January 1527 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin' vjs viijd; viven' iij; pro R Poyntz

**Item** one cotage (vs) viz a dwelling housse whereunto belongythe ij acres (xvjd) of arrable lande / whiche premysses by the yerely rente of ijs **John Hawkyngs** Agnes his wiffe & John his sonne hollden by copy dated the laste of January anno regis H viij<sup>167</sup> xviij<sup>mo</sup>

vjs viijd

Summa acr' arr.

[folio 29]

[E12, 1 October 1538 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin' xls; viven' j;<sup>168</sup> pro N Poyntz

**Item** a cotage (vjs viijd) viz a dwelling housse garden & backside cont di' acre / And of mead in the Kingesmarshe j acre (vjs viijd) / And of arrable lands lieng on the backside ij acres di' (xxd) / Item one crofte of pasture cont ij acres di' (viijs) / j

<sup>167</sup> There is no superscript "mo".

<sup>168</sup> Viven' reads j although there are two lives in the entry.

parok called Bushe crofte cont di' acre (xxd) j rod / di' acre uppon Burdonhill (ijs) / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of iijs xd **John Corye** (mort) Katheryne his wife and Thomas their sonne hollden by cople dated the firste of October / Anno regis H viij xxx<sup>mo</sup> And so xt

xxvjs viijd

Summa acr' prati; summa acr arr'; summa acr' pastur'.

[E13, 26 November 1527 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin' cs; viven iij; [deletion] iij for henne and eggs

**Item** one messuage (xs) & j yeard land viz / a dwelling housse barne oxehousse garden & orchard with the backside cont j acre of ground / and of mead ground viz in Langmead ij acres (xs) / and of arrable land viz in Northwey iij acres (ijs) / In Westefyeld iij acres (ijs iiijd) j rod In Southfieldd vj acres (vijs) j rod / In Easton iiij<sup>or</sup> acres di' (iiijs) / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xjs vd ob / **Thomas Corye** Elyzabeth his wife & John his sonne hollden by copy dated the Tewisday after Seint Katherines day Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xix<sup>mo</sup> And so xt

xxxvs viijd

Summa acr' prati; summa acr arr'; summa acr' pastur'.

[folio 29 verso]

[E14, 13 December 1540 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin' vjs viijd; viven' ij; pro N Poyntz

**Item** one close (x<sup>s</sup>) of pasture parcell of the close called Constable close cont by estymacion viij acres / All whiche by the yerely rente of iiijjs xjd the same Thomas Cory & Elizabeth his wife holldeth by copy dated the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of December / anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxij<sup>do</sup> and so xt

xxs

Suma acr' pastur'.

[E15, 14 September 1540 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin' viijs iiijd; viven' iij; pro N Poyntz

**Item** one acre (vjs viijd) of mead ground lieng in Erlesmead whiche acre by yerely rente of iiijjs the said Thomas Cory Elyzabeth his wife and Thomas their sonne hollden by cople dated the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of September / anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxij<sup>do</sup> And so xt vjs viijd

Summa acr' prati.

++<sup>169</sup>

[E16, 28 May 1535 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin' vij li'; viven iij; pro N Points [sic]

**Item** one messuage (vjs viijd) di' yeard land viz a dwelling housse barne orchard garden & backside cont di' acre of ground / And of arrable land viz / ix acres (vjs) lyeng uppon Twenhall / j acre (iijjs) of severall leas / and of mead ground in

<sup>169</sup> Two cross symbols at this point in the manuscript.

Errellesmead ij acres (xiijs iiijd) / And in Kyngesmarshe di' acre (iijs iiijd) / All whiche premysses by the yerely rent of iijs jd ob besides iijd for henne & egges **Robert Elyotte** Agnes his wife and William Abrahame the sonne of the said Agnes [folio 30] hollden by copy dated the xxvij<sup>th</sup> of May / Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxvij<sup>mo</sup> And so the premisses xt

xxxiijs iiijd

Summa acr' arr'; summa acr' prati.

[E17, 30 September 1534]

Fin' iiij li; viven' j; pro N Poyntz

**Item** one messuage (xs) and one yeard land in Eston viz a dwelling housse barne oxehouse orchard garden and backside cont j acre di' And of mead ground di' acre (iijs iiijd) lieng in Kyngesmarshe / In rodemead iiij<sup>or</sup> acres (xvjs) of mead / Item one close severall called Baseleys cont viij acres (xxiijs iiijd) Item ij acres di' (iijs iiijd) Barrells Stile / di' acre (xxd) in several of pasture by Barell / All whiche premysses by the yerely rent of iijs viijd / besides iijd for henne & egges **Wyllyam Taylor** holldeth by cotype during his liffe dated the laste of September anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxvj<sup>to</sup> / And so xt

lvijs viijd

Summa acr' prati'; summa acr' pastur'.

[E18, 12 April 1541 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Cont factam pro N Poyntz militem [sic]; fin' iii li; rent viijs; viven' ij

**Item** xl acres (xiijs iiijd) of land arr' lieng uppon Ashley hill / and eight acres (liijs iiijd) of mead in Errellesmead / whiche by the yerely rente of viijs **Wyllyam Thomas** and Thomas Thomas for terme of ther lyves hollden by cotype dated the xij<sup>th</sup> of Aprill anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxii<sup>do</sup> / and so xt

lxvjs viijd

Summa arr'; summa acr' prati.

[folio 30 verso]

[E19, 5 May 1543 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Cont factam pro N Poyntz militem [sic]; fin' xs; rent [space]; viven j

**Item** iij acres di' (xxiijs iiijd) of mead in the Kyngesmarshe whiche by the yerely rente of [space] **John ap Ryce** for terme of his life hollden by copy dated the v<sup>th</sup> of May anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxv<sup>to</sup> / and so xt

xxiijs iiijd /

Summa acr' prati.

[E20, 25 September 1520]

Cont factam pro N<sup>170</sup> Pointz [sic]; fin' vj li xiijs iiijd; rente iijs vijd ob; viven ij

**Item** one tenement (vjs viijd) with a garden adioyning to the same / viz a dwelling housse / and x acres (vjs xiijd) of land arrable lyeng in diverse fyellds / and iij acres

<sup>170</sup> This appears to be an error as the Robert Poyntz was the farmer in 1520.

(xiijs iiijd) of mead lying within the teything of Eston / all whiche premysses by the yerely rent of iijs vijd ob **Gregory Apryce** and John his sonne for terme of their lyves hollden by cople dated the xxv<sup>th</sup> of September / anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xij<sup>mo</sup> / and so xt

xxvjs viijd /

Summa acr' arr'; summa acr' prati.

[E21, 19 March 1536]

Cont factam pro N Poyntz militem [sic]; fin' x li; rente iiijs; viven' ij.

**Item** one barne called Collys barne (iijs iiijd) with all lands to the same belonging / iiij acres (xxvjs viijd) mead in the Kyngsmarsche And xx<sup>ti</sup> acres (xiijs iiijd) of arr' lying in dyverse fields / one close on the northe side of Erles mead (vjs viijd) cont ij acres<sup>171</sup> / All whiche premises by the yerely rente of iiijs / Gregory Aprice and John his sonne for terme of their lyves holld by cople dated the xix<sup>th</sup> of Marche anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxvij<sup>mo</sup> and so xt

lvs

Summa acr' prati; summa acr' arr'; summa acr' pastur'.

[folio 31]

++<sup>172</sup>

[E22, 19 March 1536]

Cont factam pro N Poyntz militem [sic], fin' x li'; rent iijs xjd ob; viven' ij

**Item** one tenement (iiis viijd) with all lands belonging to the same viz a dwelling housse with a backside cont j acre di' / iiij<sup>or</sup> acres (xxs) of mead in the westefyelld iiij acres (xxs) of mead lyeng by the marshe / A close of pasture lyeing upon Barhill cont iiij acres (xs) of pasture / x acres of arr' (vjs viijd) at Ledgroves hall / iiij acres (ijs viijd) of arr' in Penywell / vj acres (iiijs) of arr' in Priors fyelld /<sup>173</sup> .... / All which premisses by the yerely rente of iijs xjd ob / Gregory Aprice & John his sonne for terme of their lyves hollden by cople dated the xix<sup>th</sup> of Marche Anno regis H viij xxvij<sup>mo</sup> and so xt

lxixs iiijd /

Summa acr prati; summa pastur'; summa acr arr'.

[E23, 19 January 1524]

Cont factam pro Anth Poyntz militem [sic]; fin' ix li; rent xijs ixjd; viven' ij

**Item** one messuage (xs) with all landes belonging to the same viz / a garden and a backside cont iiij acres of pasture / vij acres (iiijs viijd) of arrable in the Easton / one leas of arr' cont ij acres di' (xxd) in Easton / One acre di' (xxd) of arrable in Easton field / the iiij<sup>th</sup> parte of <sup>174</sup> an acre (iijd) uppon Rudgeway / one (iiijd) hallf acre uppon Burdone hill / One lease in the westfyelld cont j acre (iiijs) di' / A quarter of an acre (ijs) of mead in Longmead One acre of mead (vs) at Badpathe myll Two

<sup>171</sup> A line has been deleted.

<sup>172</sup> Two cross symbols at this point.

<sup>173</sup> Half a line has been deleted at this point, followed by a full line and a further half line of deletion. MS GRO D74a/M24 reads without interruption.

<sup>174</sup> Text illegible at this point as a result of an ink blot; supplied from MS GRO D74a/M24.

acres (xs) uppon Northwey / di' acre in Northwey (ijs) / ij acres of arrable called [folio 31 verso] newland (xvjd) / the third parte (ijs) of an acre of mead in Rodemead / all whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xijs ixd **Wyllyam Drewe** Isabell his wife and John their sonne for terme of their lyves hollden by cople dated the xix<sup>th</sup> of January anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xv<sup>to</sup> / and so xt

xliiis vijd

Summa acr' arr'; summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati.

[E24, 5 February 1544]

Viven' iij; fin' xijs; rent vs; pro N Pointz [sic]

**Item** a certayne medowe lieng in Kyngsmarsche called Smalle mead of the demaynes cont by estymacion iij acres (xxs) whiche Thomas Clement Agnes his wife and Thomas their sonne hollden for terme of their lyves after custome of manor at the yerely rente of vs and sute to the courte by cople dated the v<sup>th</sup> of Februarye / anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxv<sup>to</sup> and so xt

xxs

Summa acr' prati.

[E25, 14 November 1531 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Viven' iij; fin' liijs iiijd; rent iijs iiijd<sup>175</sup>

**Item** iiij acres di' (xijs) of land and ij acres (xs) of mead with thappurtements within the teything of Eston which the said **Thomas Clemente** Agnes his wife and Thomas their sonne do hold after the custome of the manor at the yerely rente of iijs iiijd as he saith by cople dated the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of November Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxii<sup>j<sup>to</sup></sup> an hit hath no signe nor seall / and so xt

xxijs

Summa acr pastur'; summa acr' prati.

[Folio 27]

[E26, 1 October 1538]

Viven' ij; fin' liijs iiijd; rente ixd ob.; pro N Poyntz

**Item** one cotage (vs) called paccoks<sup>176</sup> and iij acres land and mead lieng in Blakesworthe<sup>177</sup> within the teithing of Eston with thappurtements viz a thatched housse with a barne & a garden cont one acre / a close by the housse (iijs) of one acre / and ij acres (xiijs iiijd) mead in Kyngesmarshe / All whiche **Wyllyam Warren**<sup>178</sup> and Elyzabethe his wife do holld<sup>179</sup> after the custome and manor at the yerely rente of ixd ob by cople dated the fyrste of October / anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxx<sup>mo</sup> and so xt

xxjs iiijd

Summa acr' pastur'; Summa acr' prati.

<sup>175</sup> The farmer's name is not recorded for this entry.

<sup>176</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Pakockes".

<sup>177</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Blakesworthie".

<sup>178</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Waren".

<sup>179</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "for tearme of their lives by copy at".

[E27, 5 February 1544 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin; lxs; viven' j.

**Item** the said cotage called pacoeks is sold in reversion to John Warren for terme of his lyffe for the fyne of xs by copy granted by Sir Nicholas Poyntz knight the v<sup>th</sup> of February anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxv<sup>to</sup>  
reversion

[E28, 12 May 1507]

Fin' lxs; viven' j; rent xijd; pro R Pointz [sic]

**Item** one cotage (xxs) and a bakehouse lyeing in Eston in the weste strete / with one acre of land / viz a dwelling housse with the bakhouse bothe under a roffe tyled a barne thatched a little garden all cont but one acre / All which premysses been in the hollding of **Thomas Waren** in the right of Isabell his wife the doughter of William Thomas deceassid at the yerely rente of xijd / by copy dated the xij<sup>th</sup> of May / anno regis H vij<sup>mo</sup><sup>180</sup> xxiij<sup>mo</sup> and so xt

xxs

[Folio 27 verso]

[E29, 12 April 1541]

**The sayd** Thomas Waren hath bought the reversion of the next cotage with thappurtements after the decease of Isabell' his wife to himsellf William & Margery his children for terme of their lyves of Sir Nicholas Poyntz knight by cotype dated the xij<sup>th</sup> of Aprill anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxij<sup>do</sup> and gave therfore to fyne xlvjs viijd.<sup>181</sup>

[E30, 4 February 1522]

Fin' xls; rent iijs vijd; viven' j'; pro An Pointz [sic]

**Item** one messuage (xs) & halff a yerd land with the appurtements lyeng in Eston viz a dwelling housse tyled with a thatched barne a little orchard and the ground therof ys halff an acre of ground / iiij<sup>or</sup> closes of land and pasture lieng together cont all x acres (xxvs) / and iiij<sup>or</sup> acres di' (xxxs) of mead in Westmarshe / All whiche premysses **Johanne Yonng**<sup>182</sup> widowe hollde the for terme of her lyffe only at the yerely rent of iijs vijd / by copy dated the iiij<sup>th</sup> of February anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xiiij<sup>to</sup> and therto lyethe more iij halffe acres mede called Broodmede<sup>183</sup>

lxvs /

Summa acr' pastur' et arr'; Summa acr' prati.

[E31, 4 February 1522]

Viven' j; fin' xiijs iiijd; rente ijs viijd; pro Anth Poyntz

<sup>180</sup> "viij'" has been amended to "vij".

<sup>181</sup> These six lines are written across the middle and right column of the text.

<sup>182</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Younge".

<sup>183</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Boord meade".

**Item** a certeyne parcell of land of the demaynes (xvjs viijd) lying in the Southdyng extending in lenththe from the tenement of John Yonngge to the Estdyng<sup>184</sup> & in bredthe from the manor of the lord there unto a dyche nyghe the tenement called Tylleys<sup>185</sup> / All which premisses whiche contayneth viij acres in severall closes Johanne Yonngge<sup>186</sup> above writen holldeth for terme of her life onely at the yerely rente of ijs viijd by cople dated the iiij<sup>th</sup> of February anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xiiij<sup>to</sup> and so xt

xvjs viijd

Summa acr terr’.

[folio 26]

[E32, 15 January 1544]

Viven’ iij; fin’ xxvjs viijd; rent ix s iij ob; pro N Pointz [sic]

**Item** one messuage (vjs viijd) with the third parte of one yeard land to the said messuage belonging / And one cotage with one crofte of land within the teithing of Eston / and one furlong of land or pasture called Begorantes Crofte lieng on the Southe parte of the kyngs highway whiche leadith towards Marshfyelld / And ij acres of mead lyeng in Kyngsmarshe and eridland with thappurtenents to the said messuage and cotage appurteyning viz a tenement tyled with a barne thatched a stable tyled / viij acres (vs iiijd) of arrable land in Curtfelld / a severall pasture cont iij acres (ixs) and ys called Begorantes / a leas called Bakehouse cont j acre (iijs) / a lytle grove of hethe called the vasterne cont ij acres (iiijs) / The cotage hathe no house / the tenement and orchard with the ground of the house cont one acre<sup>187</sup> And one acre (vjs viijd) mead in Estmarshe / And iiij<sup>or</sup> (vjs viijd) ferrendells of mead lieng agaynste the Estmarshe in severall pecs all whiche premysses **John Tylley** : Johanne his wife and William their sonne do holld after the custome of the manor at the yerely rent of ix s iij ob. / and iij ob for henne & eggs by copy dated the xv<sup>th</sup> of January Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxv<sup>to</sup> / and therto belongeth more the third parte of one acre land uppon Burdowne in Stapleton<sup>188</sup> parishe  
xljs iiijd

Summa acr’ pastur’; Summa acr arr’; Summa acr’ prati.

[folio 26 verso]

[E33, 23 November 1525]

Viven’ ij; fin’ lxvjs viijd; rent xijs vjd; pro Anth’ Pointz [sic].

**Item** one messuage (xs) and one yeard of land with thappurtenants in Blakesworthey<sup>189</sup> within the teithing of Eston viz / a tenement with ij barnes all thatched a garden & orchard cont j acre / a close of land or pasture by the housse cont ij acres di’ (vijs) / another close of land cont j acre (iijs iiijd) / iij acres (ijs) land in the Easton / ij acres (xvjd) land in Langland / an acre in Bathwey<sup>190</sup> (viijd) furlong / an acre (viijd) at the

<sup>184</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads “Esding”.

<sup>185</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads: “called Tylleys xvjs”.

<sup>186</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads “Younge”

<sup>187</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 has inserted “xij” in a different hand and ink.

<sup>188</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads “Stapelton”.

<sup>189</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads “Blakesworthie”.

<sup>190</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads “Batheway”.

Bridge / an acre (viijd) in Brokfurlonge<sup>191</sup> / hallf an acre (iiijd) uppon Rushemore<sup>192</sup> / di' acre (iiijd) at Wallter Young's Yeatte / iij ferendells (vjd) upon Brome hill a ferendell uppon (iij) Deane Yeat / iij hallf acres (xd) in the Westefiellde / iij acres (ijs) at Northewey / an acre (viijd) uppon Bourdown<sup>193</sup> an acre (viijd) in Newland / di' acre upon (iiijd) Rudgeway / ij acres (xs) mead at Northwey at Longmead. All whiche premysses John Tylley and William his sonne holldethe by custume of the manor at the yerely rente of xijs vjd and iijd for henne & eggs by cople dated the Thurseday in the Feast of Seint Clement Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xviij<sup>mo</sup> And so xt xlijs vjd

Summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' arr'; Summa acr' prati.

[E34, 25 September 1520]

Viven' iij; fin' liijs iiijd; rent vjs iiijd; pro A Pointz [sic]

**Item** a messuage (xs) and the third parte of one yeard lane with thappurtenents lieng in Southwik<sup>194</sup> within the tething of Eston / viz a tenement wherof the hall is tyled a barne and bakehouse thatched a garden & orchard being one acre / viij acres (vs iiijd) land in one fyelld called Curtfeylld / ij acres (vjs viijd) of pasture in one close/ ij acres of pasture [folio 32] in the common (vjs iiijd) / And ij acres (iiijs) of mead and the third parte of an land uppon Bourdowne in the parishe of Stapleton All which **Wallter Yonnge** Elyzabethe his wife and John their sonne do hold after the custume of the manor at the yerely rente of vjs iijd and for henne and egges iijd by cople dated the xxv<sup>th</sup> of September anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xij<sup>mo</sup> And so xt xxxiijs iiijd

Summa acr arr'; summa acr pasture; summa acr prati.

[E35, 20 November 1515]

Fin' xvjs viijd; viven' j; rente xxjs iiijd; pro R Pointz [sic]

**Item** the scite of the manor of Kings Barton with one close therto lyeng called Bartons close xv acres (xxxs) land / ij acres (xiijs iiijd) mead lieng in Westmarshe / vj acres (xs) of Demayne lands called Bonysland / viz<sup>195</sup> the scite of the manor ys iiij acres. All which premisses the said Wallter Yonnge holldethe for terme of his life at the yerely rente of xxjs iiij<sup>d</sup> / by cople dated the xx<sup>th</sup> of November / Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> septimo and so xt

lviijs iiijd

Summa acr pastur' summa acr prati.

[folio 32 verso]

[E36, 12 April 1541]

Viven' iij; fin' iiij li'; rent vs; pro N Pointz [sic]

**Item** one messuage (vjs viijd) with one yeard land mead feding pasture and other their appurtenants at Sherles Smythe within the teithing of Eston viz / a tenement

<sup>191</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Brookefurlonge".

<sup>192</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Rushemoure".

<sup>193</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "burdon".

<sup>194</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Sothwike".

<sup>195</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Item".



thatched / a close cont iij ferendells lieng to the house / iij acres di' (ijs iiijd) arrable land uppon Nordure / vij acres (iiijs iiijd) di' land in the westefielld wherof vj acres bene tyned in or enclosed / In the Easton field iij acres di' (ijs iiijd) uppon the lynterne<sup>196</sup> and ys tyned in / in Newland one halff acre (iiijd) / in the Eastonfielld one halff acre (iiijd) / in Southfyelld one acre (viijd) and j ferendell / Two acres (viijs) mead in Longmead Westhamme and Rodemead / All the whiche **Roberte Corye** Margarette his wife and John their sonne do hold by the yerely rente of vs by cople dated the xij<sup>th</sup> of Aprill Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxij<sup>do</sup> / And so xt

xxvs

Summa acr pastur'; Summa acr arr'; Summa acr prati.

[E37, 5 February 1544]

Viven' iij; fin' xls; rente xjs vd; pro N Pointz [sic]

**Item** one messuage (xs) with all landes medows fedings pastures and other thappurtenants viz a dwelling housse ij barnes and a close cont one acre on the backside / One close cont (iijs) j acre / In the Westfyelld vj acres (iiijs) arrable land In Southfyelld v acres (iijs iiijd) land / In the Easton fielld one acre (viijd) land / In Newland one acre (viijd) / uppon Rudgewey iij ferendells (vjd) land / uppon Nordure<sup>197</sup> iij acres (ijs) land / Two acres (xs) mead in Longmead, Westhamme and Rodemead [folio 33] All whiche Roberte Corye, William Corye and John Corye his sonnes holdd for terme of their lyves after custome and [sic] manor at the yerely rent of xjs vd / by cople dated the v<sup>th</sup> of February anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxv<sup>to</sup> And so xt xxxiijs iid

Summa acr pastur'; Summa acr arr'; Summa acr prati.

[E38, 31 January 1531]

Viven' j'; fin' xxvjs viijd; rent iiijs iiijd; pro A Poyntz

**Item** one messuage (vjs viijd) and the third parte of one yeard land with thappurtements in Southewike within the Teything foresaid<sup>198</sup> Kyrtilles place viz dwelling house a barne all thatched a garden and the ground the house standethe on cont di' acre / viij acres (vs iiijd) in Curtfyelld / the third parte of an acre (iiijd) upon Bourdowne<sup>199</sup> / And two acres (xs) of mead / And ij acres (xvjd) land in the common / All whiche **Thomas Noble** holddethe for terme of his life after the custome of the manor by the yerely rente of iiijs iiijd / and for henne and egges iijd by copy dated the tewisday next after the feaste of the Conversion of Saint Pawlle / Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxij<sup>do</sup> And so xt

xxijs viijd

his father payd the lesse fyne because he had state for terme of his life before he bought this

Summa acr' arr'; summa acr' prati; summa acr pastur'.

<sup>196</sup> Lynterne does not appear in the OED, but linterne is an ancient fom of "lintel".

<sup>197</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Nordowne" and inserts "vj<sup>th</sup>".

<sup>198</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 inserts "called".

<sup>199</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "bowredowne".

[folio 33 verso]

[E39, 14 September 1540 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Cont factam pro N Pointz militem [sic]; fin' vjs viijd; rent iijs; viven' iij

**Item** one acre (vjs iiijd) of mead lieng in Erles mead whiche **Wyllyam Drewe** now holldethe by the yerely rente of iijs to have to him Elyzabeth his wife and Thomas their sonne for terme of their lyves hollden by copy dated the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of September / Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxij<sup>do</sup> / And so xt  
vjs viiid  
Summa acr' prati j.

[E40, 28 September 1535]

Cont factam pro N Pointz militem [sic]; fin' iiij li'; rend vs iiijd; viven iij

**Item** one tenement (vjs viijd) with all lands belonging to the same viz a dwelling housse and a garden with the backside cont halff an acre of ground / One acre of mead (vs) in Longmead and a halff / di' acre (ijs vjd) mead in Longmead / Two (xvjd) acres di' of arrable in Southe fyelld / iiij<sup>or</sup> acres of arr' (ijs viijd) in the Westefyelld / iij acres (ijs) of arr' at Northwey<sup>200</sup> / One acre di' (xijd) uppon Rudgeway of arrable / iij acres (ijs) of arrable in the Easton / one other leas of pasture (vs) in Easton aforesaid / One acre (xijd) in Newland / halff an acre (xxd) called the Comes of pasture All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of vs iiijd / **John Noble** Edythe his wife and Thomas Clemente the sonne of the said Edythe hollden<sup>201</sup> by cople Dated the xxviij<sup>th</sup> of September / Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxviij<sup>mo</sup> / And so xt  
xxxs xd  
Summa acr' prati; summa acr' arr'; summa acr' pastur'.

[folio 34]

[E41, 14 September 1540 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Cont factam pro N Poyntz militem [sic]; fin' viijs iiijd; rent iijs; viven' iij

**Item** one acre of mead (vjs viijd) in Erles mead whiche the said John Noble holldeth by the yerely rente of iijs to have to him Edythe his wife and John Clement his sonne hollden by cople dated the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of September anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxij<sup>do</sup> and so xt  
vjs viijd  
Summa acr' prati j.

[E42, 1 October 1538]

Viven' iij'; fin' xls; rent xijs vd; pro N Poyntz

**Item** one messuage (xijs iiijd) and one yeard<sup>202</sup> with thappurtements sett in Blakesworthe<sup>203</sup> viz a dwelling house and barne with a stable all thatched a garden and inground cont ij acres / Two closes (vs iiijd) severall of an acre a pece / ij acres of (xs) mead in Longmead / ij acres (xxd) and a ferendell of land of Northwey / iij halff

<sup>200</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Northwey".

<sup>201</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "holdeth".

<sup>202</sup> Sic, not yeardland. Also in the MS GRO D74a/M24 in this form.

<sup>203</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Blaksworthy"

acres (xijd) of Westefyelld / uppon Rudgeway (iiijd) one halff acre / Two acres (xxd) and one ferendell in the Easton / ij acres (xvjd) in Langland / at Collmans<sup>204</sup> hedge j acre (viijd) / uppon Bromehill j acre (viijd) / uppon Brokefurlonge and Rushemore j acre (viijd) / uppon Chestellis j acre (viijd) / at Goobes<sup>205</sup> hedge iij ferendells (vjd) At Dene hedge one halff acre (iiijd) / In Brademore<sup>206</sup> an acre (vs) / At Butts at Redfelldes yeat in Southfielld a ferendell (vjd) / in new land one halff acre (xijd) / All whiche premisses by the yerely rente of xijs vd / **Johanne Hawkyns** widow John her sonne and Edythe her daughter holldeth during ther lyves by cotype dated the fyrste of October anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxx<sup>mo</sup> for henne & egges iijd / and so xt xliiij<sup>s</sup> viijd  
Summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati; summa acr' arr'.

[folio 34 verso]

[E43, 1 October 1538]

Fin' vj li xiijs iiijd; viven' j; pro N Pointz [sic]

**Item** one messuage (xs) viz a dwelling housse barne orchard and garden cont by estymacion j acre of ground Item one acre of mead (vjs viijd) lying in Kyngsmarshe / Item of arrable lands of the lords demaynes in severall v acres (vs) / ij acres (iijs iiijd) uppon Barrell / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of vs xd ob **Roberte Clemente** holldeth during his lif by cotype dated the firste of October / Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxx<sup>mo</sup> And xt xxvj<sup>s</sup>  
Summa acr' prati; summa acr' arr'.

[E44, 21 March 1503]

<sup>207</sup>Fin' xls; viven' j; pro R Poyntz

**Item** one messuage j yeard land called Goseplace al' Morepitts viz a dwelling house orchard garden and backside cont j acre of ground at xs / And of mead in Kynges marshe ij acres di' (xvjs viijd) / In Gosemead j acre (vs) / And of arrable lands viz in the priors feyld ij acres di' (xxd) / In Westfyelld v acres (iijs iiijd) / uppon Barel hill iij acres (ijs) / Item of severall ground showting uppon Barrell style j acre (iijs iiijd) / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of ijs vd ob / beside iijd for henne and egges **Wylyam Clemente** holldeth during his lif by copy dated the xxjth of Marche / anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> vij<sup>mo</sup> xvij<sup>mo</sup>  
xlijs  
Summa acr' prati; summa acr' arr'; summa acr' pastur'.

[folio 35]

[E45, 13 March 1542]

Fin' lxs; nescitur; pro N Pointz [sic]

**Item** one messuage (xiijs iiijd) with thappurtements viz a dwelling house barne orchard garden and backside cont iij acres of ground and of mead ground viz in

<sup>204</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "collmons".

<sup>205</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Gobbes".

<sup>206</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Brodemoure".

<sup>207</sup> Two + symbols in the left margin at this point.

Kingsmarshe (xxvjs viijd) iii<sup>jor</sup> acres / In longmead iii<sup>jor</sup> acres di' (xxs) / by Erlesmead side di' acre (iij<sup>s</sup> iiijd) / and of pasture ground viz in Easton fyelld iij acres (vjs) / one leas lying betwixte Kyngeswode and Easton called Tyles Hill cont by estimacion xiiij acres (xxxs) / Item of arrable lands viz / In Westfielld v acres (iij<sup>s</sup> iiijd) / In Easton field xvij (xs) acres / uppon Northewey [erasure] v acres (iij<sup>s</sup>) / uppon Bourdowne di' acre (iii<sup>j</sup>d) / In Southfield j acre di' (xvd) / All whiche by the yerely rente of xxixs ijd ob / besides vjd for henne & egges / **John Gonnynge**, Christyan his wife & primogenitus filius eorumdem<sup>208</sup> clayme to hold by copy dated the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of March anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxiiij<sup>to</sup> and so xt cxvijs iij<sup>d</sup> /  
Summa acr' prati; Summa acr' pastur' Summa acr' arr'.

[E46, 13 September 1540]

Fin' vjs viijd; viven' j; pro N Pointz [sic]

**Item** one close (xs) of pasture parcell of the close called Constable close cont by estimacyon vjj [sic] acres whiche close by the yerely rent of vs John Gonnyng holldeth during his life by copy dated the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of September / anno regis H viii<sup>mo</sup> xxxij<sup>do</sup> and so xt  
xs  
Summa acr' pastur'.

[folio 35 verso]

[E47, 8 April 1522]

Fin' xlvs viijd; viven' j; pro A Pointz [sic]

**Item** one messuage (ijs) with thappurtements wher ys no dwelling housse but the scyte of a messuage whereunto belongythe of mead viz in Longe mead ij acres (xs) / and of pasture ground and arrable xvij acres (xxs) / all whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xijs vjd ob / besides ijd for henne & egges / **Thomas Gonnynge** holldeth during his lif by copy dated the viij<sup>th</sup> of Apryll / anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xiiij<sup>o</sup> and so xt  
xxxijs  
Summa acr' prati; Summa acr pastur'; Summa acr' arr'.

[E48, 15 February 1544]

Fin' vj li'; viven' iij; pro N Pointz [sic]

**Item** a house (xs) wherin the tenante dwellythe barne orchard garden and backside cont j acre of ground and two leas of severall land cont vj acres (xvijs) / Another leas severall cont v acres (xvs) / and of mead grounds viz in Longmeads & Rodemead iij acres (vs) j rod / and of arrable land in Northwey fyellds iij acres (ijs) / In Westfyelld ij acres(xvjd) / In Southfielld iii<sup>jor</sup> acres (ijs viijd) & a butte / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of vjs ix<sup>d</sup> ob / **William Adams**<sup>209</sup> John Adams & Margarett his

<sup>208</sup> Latin: the first born son of the same people.

<sup>209</sup> MS GRO D74aM24 reads "Addams".

children holdden by copy dated the vth of February [folio 36] anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxv<sup>to</sup> and so xt

lxiijs

Summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati; summa acr' arr'.

[E49, 12 April 1542]

Fin' liijs iiijd; viven' iij; pro N Pointz [sic]

**Item** a tenement (vjs viijd) viz a dwelling housse, barne, orchard, garden and backside cont j acre / And of arrable lands viz / in Easton fields iiij<sup>or</sup> acres (ijs viijd) / In Easton fields one acre more (viijd) / In Westefylld j acre j rod (xijd) / In Northey<sup>210</sup> j acre (viijd) / And of pasture in Weste fyelld ij acres (vjs viijd) / And of mead ground viz in Longemeads and Rodemead<sup>211</sup> ij acres (xs) / In Kyngesmarshe iij acres (xxs) / In Southefyelld of arrable lands iij acres (ijs) All whiche premysses by the yerely rent of xijs iiijd **George Burdenell** Mald his wife and Emote his daughter holdden for terme of their lyves by copy dated the xij<sup>th</sup> of Aprill anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxiiij<sup>cio</sup> And so are the premysses xt

ls iiijd

Summa acr' arr'; summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' prati.

[folio 36 verso]

[E50, 19 January 1529]

Viven' iij; fin' xvj li; rent xxixs iiijd ob; pro A Pointz [sic]

**Item** two messuages with land medowe & pasture lying to the same wherof one lyethe at Poynts pole and thother at Sherles Smythe / And two cotages lying in Weststreat / iij closes of the demayne pasture called Comyngarthe / and xvj acres demayne land medowe and pasture with thappurtements in the teithing of Eston / And one close of pasture in Mangottisfielld called Newlands viz one barne (xs) at Poynts Pole with a cowehousse both tyled a courte wheron hit standeth ys one acre di' / xj acres (xxiijs iiijd) in Priors fyelld newly enclosed to pasture / vj acres (vs) pasture in a close at Penywell / At the yerely rente of iijs vd ob And thother messuage Serles Smythe ys a dwelling house tyled a barne thatched a close of pasture at Mangottisfyelld of vj acres (xs) / a close of an acre & hallf iijs Two other closes of pasture wherof one lyethe in the botome by the Combes cont j acre di (iijs) / And thither lyethe in the Easton cont v acres (xs) Two acres of mead (xs) in Longmead / And ix acres arrable land in Sundry fyellds at the yerely rente of viijs and iiijd for henne & eggs / one cotage ys a dwelling (vs) house tyled with a lytle close of pasture adioyning cont iij acres (vjs) / ij acres di' of mead (xvjs viijd) in Kyngesmarshe /at the yerely rente of xijd Thother cotage tiled with a garden at the yerely rent of xijd / the iij closes [folio 37] of demayne lands cont xij acres (xxiijs) of pasture at the yerely rente of iijs / The xvj (xs) acres ys arrable land lieng uppon the Dynges ys lately enclosed at the yerely rente of xs / And the close of pasture in Mangottisfyelld called Newlands ys thre acres (iijs) at the yerely rente of xvjd All whiche at the severall rents aforesaid

<sup>210</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Northay".

<sup>211</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Rodde mead".

**James Fawcette** : Sybill his wife and Elene their daughter hollden by cople dated the xix<sup>th</sup> of January anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xx<sup>to</sup> And xt vij li xiijs  
Summa acr pastur'; Summa acr' prat'; Summa acr' arr'.

[E51, 22 September 1534]

Viven' iij; fin' xxvjs viijd; rent ix; pro N Pointz [sic]

**Item** iij acres (xxs) of the Demayne mead lying in Newmead at the yerely rente of ix / All whiche James Fawcett aforesaid & Elene Attwood his wives daughter holld by copy dated the Tewisday next before the feast of St Michell tharchangell anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxvj<sup>to</sup> / and so xt xxs  
Summa acr' prati iij.

[E52, 31 July 1526]

Fin' nescitur q' debet pro servicio; rent iijs; pro A Pointz [sic]

**Item** iiij<sup>or</sup> (iij) acres di' of arrable land uppon the Dunge / And ij acres (xiijs iiijd) mead in Kyngesmarshe all of the demaynes at the yerely rente of iijs James Fawcette Sibyll his wife and Elene Wood her daughter holld for terme of their lyves by cople dated the laste of July anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xvij<sup>mo</sup> And so are the premisses xt xvjs iiijd  
Summa acr' arr'; summa acr' prati.

[folio 37 verso]

[E53, 7 October 1519 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Fin' ijs iiijd; viven' j; pro A Pointz [sic]

**Item** two acres of mead ground with thappurtenments lyeng in Kyngesmarshe in the west end of the new mead / All whiche by the yerely rente of vjs **Thomas Tonker** (mort) and Margery his wife hollden by copy dated the vij<sup>th</sup> of October anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xj<sup>mo</sup> And so xt xiijs iiijd  
Summa acr' prati ij.

[E54, 12 January 1522]

Fin' xxxiijs iijd; viven' j; pro Anthon' Pointz [sic]

**Item** one close of severall mead called Ealemeade<sup>212</sup> conteyning by estimac' vj acres (xxxiijs iiijd) / Whiche mead by the yerely rente of xiijs **John Compton** (mort) Agnes (mort) his wife and Johanne their the daughter of the said Agnes hollden by copy dated the xij<sup>th</sup> of January anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xij<sup>mo</sup> and so xt xxxiijs iiijd  
Summa acr' prati v.

<sup>212</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Eallemead".

[E55, 21 November 1515]

Fin' vjs viijd; rente iijs ijd; R Pointz [sic]

**Item** a cotage with thappurtements called Grenehey<sup>213</sup> / and ij acres (ijs viijd) land lyeng within a parcell of land called Berehill / And ij acres of (ijs viijd) demayne land lying upon Berehill aforesaid / and iij acres (iijs) land lying in Priorsfelld at Apeshard<sup>214</sup> and that hath a cotage (vs) house thatched<sup>215</sup> with a gardeyn and voyd ground cont di' acre / All whiche **John Yonng**<sup>216</sup> holldethe for the onely terme of his life by the yerely rente of iijs ijd / [folio 38] by copy<sup>217</sup> dated the xxj of November anno regis H viij<sup>m</sup> septimo and so xt  
xiijs iiijd  
summa acr' pastur'; Summa acr' arr'.

[E56, 1 November 1517]

Fin' iijs iiijd; rent ijs vjd; pro R Pointz [sic]

**Item** one acre di di' (vjs viijd) of mead that was somtyme arrable land lying in West marshe within the Teithing of Eston whiche ys in the holding of the said John Yonng<sup>218</sup> by the yerely rente of ijs vjd for terme of his life by copy dated the fyrst of November anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> ix<sup>no</sup> <sup>219</sup> And he shall not lett or assigne the same to any person without the lords licence  
vjs viiid  
Summa acr' prati'.

[E57, 13 November 1550]

Fin' cs; rent xxixs vjd; pro Henricum [sic] Brayne ar'

**Item** one tenement & halff yeard land with the appurtements lying in the Teithing aforesaid / and a certeyne mead of the demaynes called le henne & inversham lieng in the west Kingsmarshe viz / a dwelling (vjs viijd) parte tyled and parte thatched / a barne a garden or orchard about halff an acre / and hath in one fyelld vj acres (vijs) whiche lyen in the Easton / iij acres (ijs) in the Southfyelld / one acre (viijd) in the westfyelld / one acre (viijd) uppon Northwey / a close of land called Dodds close cont j acre di' (vs) / one halff acre (ijs) in a close called Newland / In longemead j acre (vs) / and in thother mead above mentioned xj acres (xliijs) mead / All whiche been in the holdding of **John Clemente** and Alice his wif and [space] his sonne [folio 38 verso] for terme of there lyves after the custome of the manor by the yerely rente of xxxixs vjd / and for henne & egges iijd by copy dated the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of November anno regis E vj<sup>ti</sup> quarto and so xt  
lxxs vijd  
Summa acr' prati; summa acr' pastur'; summa acr' arr'.

<sup>213</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Grenehay".

<sup>214</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "A peashard".

<sup>215</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "thatchett".

<sup>216</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Younge".

<sup>217</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 inserts "of the court rowle".

<sup>218</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Younge".

<sup>219</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 omits this sentence.

[E58, 28 September 1535]

Fin' x li' viven j;<sup>220</sup> pro N Pointz [sic]

**Item** one messuage and one yerd lande with theappurtenents lying in Eston One other messuage and one yerd lands in Stapleton<sup>221</sup> viz two (xxvjs viijd) dwelling houses with barnes orchards gardens and backsides to the same belonging all cont iiij<sup>or</sup> acres j rod and of mead ground belonging to the tenement in Eston viij acres (liijs iiijd) lieng in Kyngesmarshe / and of pasture and medowe behind St Phillips Church<sup>222</sup> severall acres (xvjs viijd) / and of arrable land viz / in the common fylld j acre (viijd) / In severall close ix acres (xvs) / uppon Barrell j acre (viijd) / Item of mead ground lying to the tenement in Stapleton iij acres (xijs) / and of arable land in Burnehill ij acres (xvjd) / and of severall pasture [deletions] xxiiij<sup>or</sup> acres (xxxijs) / And one acre (xd) of bromells and scrubbe trees / all whiche premysses by the yerely rente of xvjs **John Compton** Agnes (mort)<sup>223</sup> his wife and John their sonne hollden by copy [folio 39] dated the xxviij<sup>th</sup> of September [anno] regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxviij<sup>mo</sup> and so xt

[no total receipt]

Summa acr' prati Summa acr' arr'; summa acr' past'.

[E59, 21 April 1528 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Cont factam pro An' Poyntz militem [sic]; fin' xs; rente xxs; viven' j

**One** close of pasture called k.<sup>224</sup> .... close / iij acres of pasture of Dem[ayne].... lyeng behind the churche of Seint Ph[illips] which premysses by the yerely rente of xxs / **Elene Evans** for terme of her life hollden by copy dated the xxj<sup>th</sup> of Aprill / Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xix<sup>mo</sup> / And so xt

[no total receipt]

Summa acr' pastur'.

[E60, 14 September 1540]

Cont factam pro N Pointz militem [sic]; fin' vjs viijd; rent iiijjs; viven iij

**Item** one acre of mead in Erles<sup>225</sup> mead / whiche acre by the yerely rent of iiijjs **John Evans** Elene<sup>226</sup> his wife and Elene their daughter for terme of their lyves hollden by copy dated the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of September anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxij<sup>do</sup> And so xt vjs viijd

Summa acr' prati.

[folio 39 verso]

[E61, 9 May 1542 This entry is not in MS GRO D74a/M24.]

Per N Poyntz

<sup>220</sup> MS j where the text suggests three lives.

<sup>221</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Stapelton".

<sup>222</sup> The persistance of pasture land and lack of medieval building activity was confirmed by excavation in the early 2000s, "Archaeological Review: Cheese Lane, St Philip". TBGAS, 120 (2002), 237.

<sup>223</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 does not read "mort".

<sup>224</sup> The top right hand corner of this page is missing.

<sup>225</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Earles mede".

<sup>226</sup> MS GRO D74a/M24 reads "Elen" here and for the daughter's name.



<sup>227</sup> a dwelling house bakehouse orchard garden cont ij acres di' ground /  
 And of mead ground viz Longmead j acre di' / In Rodemeade / In  
 westhamemead j viz In mead j ferendell / And of .....viz In Lyntowne one  
 close...[a]cres / One close of pasture more...ed Foqot holles cont iiij<sup>or</sup> acres Item  
 one close of pasture called Heathe close cont vj acres Item a pece of pasture called  
 Syndare wells cont iij quarters of an acre / and of arrable lande viz / In Southfelld iiij<sup>or</sup>  
 acres / In the Westfyelld iiij<sup>or</sup> acres / In Northwey fyelld iij acres / In Rudgeweyfelld  
 j acre / In Easton fyelld j acre / In Newland j quarter All whiche premysses by the  
 yerely rent of vjs ob / **Agnes Wyllys** : Nicholas Moreton the sonne of Nicholas  
 Moreton and Alyce Swayne the daughter of John Swayne hollden by copy dated the  
 ix<sup>th</sup> of May Anno regis H viij<sup>mo</sup> xxxiii<sup>to</sup> and so xt  
 [no total receipt given ]  
 Summa acr' prati Summa pastur' summa acr' arr'.

[folio 10<sup>228</sup>]

[E62, 1 October 1538]

[...<sup>229</sup>]

**Item** two acres of Meade lieng in the Kyngesmarsche by the Throughe<sup>230</sup> within the  
 tethinge of Eston / All whiche premysses by the yerely rente of vjs **Thomas Dole**  
 Smythe Elyzabeth his wife and Johanne their daughter hollden by copy for terme of  
 ther lyves / Dated the firste day of October / anno regis Henrici viij<sup>mo</sup> xxx<sup>m</sup> /.  
 [No total receipt is given]

[Folio 40]

Free tenants

[E63] **The heyres** of John fytz James hollden certayne lands and tenements freely  
 late belonging to the Colledge of Westburye and paith yerely at the feast of Seint  
 Mechaell tharchangell only

[E64] **The heyres** of John Rodney knyghte hollden freely certeyne landes and  
 tenements there and paith yerely

[E65] **The heyres** of Sir Rafe Sadler knyghte holldethe freely certayne lands and  
 tenements and paythe

[E66] **Sir Jo**[hn] Sentlowe knyghte holldethe freely certeyne landes and tenements  
 belonging to St James thappostle /And paythe

[E67] **Harry Brayne** esquior holldeth freely certeyne lands belonging to St James in  
 Bristoll / And paithe at the feaste aforesaid

<sup>227</sup> The top left hand corner of this page is missing.

<sup>228</sup> A loose bifolium in a different hand has been inserted in the Kent MS at folio 10/11. It relates to property in the King's marsh and the text has therefore been appended to the entries for the Easton tithing.

<sup>229</sup> No information on fermor or fines is given.

<sup>230</sup> Perhaps the old English word for trough. A thorough is mentioned in a legal document of 1822 concerning a mill at Netham, MS BRO PBA/Corp/E/3/25.

[E68] **John Whyte** gent holldethe freely certeyne lands there late Sey mores / and paythe yerely

[E69] **Hughe Brooke** esquior holldeth freely certeyne lands and tenements

[E70] **John ap Ryce** holldeth freely certeyne lands / and paith yerely

[folio 40 verso]

[E71] **Edward Vele** gent

[E72] **The heyres** off Nicholas Thorne marchaunte

[E73] **Hugh Kemys** gent

[E74] **Robarte Arden** gent

[E75] **Edwarde Tynte** gent

[E76] **Roberte Harley** gent

### **III RENT ROLL OF THE MANOR OF BARTON REGIS 1563**



## **Rent Roll of the manor of Barton Regis 1563**

### **Description of the manuscript**

The 1563 rent roll for the manor of Barton Regis (MS BRO 99/1) is made up of four membranes, joined to form a continuous roll. Each membrane measures approximately 230 mm in width, but varies in length. Membrane 1 is approximately 350 mm in length; membrane 2 approximately 610 mm, membrane 3 approximately 640 mm and membrane 4 approximately 650mm in length. Membrane 4 has sustained considerable damage to its right side and there are holes in the paper at the bottom of the roll. The roll is endorsed on the rear of membrane 1 "S<sup>r</sup> Moris Denys [perhaps hys] rent /role of Barton Regis" and "Tile pitts rent / cole pitts rent".

The roll is substantially the work of one hand, which drafted in two columns. Tenants' names and property form the left column with the amount paid in the right column. The two columns are linked with lines. A second hand, writing in black ink, has corrected some entries and inserted the symbol "P" in the left margin against nine entries and "B" against one entry. The "P" entries are all related to coal working. The main hand is erratic in spelling and in practice. Some entries are bracketted and sub totals are given. Methods of recording the payments for hen and eggs are also inconsistent.

### **History of the manuscript**

In 1563 the manor of Barton Regis was in the possession of Sir Maurice Dennys. The rent roll is likely therefore to have been made by his steward. At this date Sir Maurice was rebuilding his fortunes after a period of financial and personal difficulties in the 1550s.

In December 1548 he had been appointed Treasurer of Calais, only to come under suspicion for malpractice and be committed to the Fleet in 1553. Under Queen Mary he remained out of favour and made extensive payments to the crown. He took up residence in Kent and mortgaged the manor of Siston before beginning to recover his position in the early years of Queen Elizabeth. He seems to have been involved in the preparations for the expedition to Normandy, perhaps because of his expertise gained in Calais, but he died of the plague in Portsmouth in August 1563. As the 1563 rents were probably collected at Michaelmas, Sir Maurice is likely to have done little more than order the compilation of the roll. The additions in black ink are therefore, if they were made by the lord rather than the steward, the work of Sir Maurice's brother Sir Walter or his nephew Richard Dennys.

The history of the manuscript thereafter is a matter of speculation. The manor and hundred of Barton Regis was purchased in 1564 by Thomas Chester and the rental roll, as the most recent estate management tool, is likely to have passed to him. It did not apparently join the rest of the Chester family archives at Knole

Park, Almondsbury, however, since those records were entrusted to the GRO by the Chester-Master family in a series of deposits made from the 1950s onwards. The rent roll in contrast is to be found at the BRO, where it was deposited in 1933 through the agency of J. E. Pritchard, President of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society (1918–20).<sup>1</sup> Pritchard was a local auctioneer and estate agent with a keen interest in local history and standing archaeology, who contributed archaeological notes to the TBGAS over many years. Pritchard had found the roll among the effects of Charles Wells (1859–1932), a journalist on the *Bristol Times and Mirror* and author of *Historic Bristol* (1902) and *A Short History of the Port of Bristol* (1909). The BRO accession record for BRO 99, a deposit that includes draft leases, property deeds and records of the manor court of Barton Regis, indicates that the documents had been found in “Charles Wells’ desk by John E. Pritchard, who was unable to establish how they had got there.” Since the manorial rights had been sold to Handel Cossham and Joseph Wethered in 1875<sup>2</sup> it is possible that Wells secured these records after the death of Handel Cossham in 1890. Wells seems to have been a manuscript collector of some significance, for he had located the 1511–12 compotus roll of St Augustine’s abbey, which had apparently disappeared from the archives at an early date.<sup>3</sup>

### **Editorial method**

The text has been transcribed without modernising the capitalisation. Editorial intervention, which has been kept to a minimum, is shown thus [ ], except for the bracketted entries where entries are indented after the initial one naming the individual who has paid. For ease of reference each line has been numbered and where the payment can be clearly linked back to an entry in the Sackville survey of Barton Regis the number assigned in the survey is given in a footnote, thus [E4]. The lines linking the individual and their payment have been retained for ease of use.

<sup>1</sup> Thomas, “J. E. Pritchard and the archaeology of Bristol”.

<sup>2</sup> BRO 42228/1/67/13.

<sup>3</sup> *Two Compotus Rolls of Saint Augustine’s Abbey, Bristol for 1491–2 and 1511–12*, ed. Gwen Beachcroft and Arthur Sabin (BRS IX, 1938), 88.

**Barton juxta Brystoley**

The rents renewed in in the year of owre lorde god mvclxiiij<sup>4</sup> yeres of Barton hondrethe Stabullton & Mangotsfyld every mans rent wholly maade

[End of membrane 1]

[Membrane 2]

[R1]	Roger Harley for free rent	ijs iiij <sup>5</sup>
[R2]	Water Yonge for the cowrt off the manore	iiij
[R3]	more fore the forlong in the northe parte of hys howse – xiijs vjd xxjs xd <sup>6</sup>	
[R4]	more for ij akers of lande in the ered lands	ijs iiij
[R5]	Wylyyam Chester for a tenement ——— vs ix d viijs vd hen & eges iiij <sup>7</sup>	
[R6]	more for vj akers of land & meed of the demaynes	ijs viij d
[R7]	Thomas Warene for meed in the Kyngs mershe	xvjs
[R8]	Sybly Fawset for a coteage	xij d
[R9]	more for a nother coteage	xij d
[R10]	more for a nother att Charles ——— vijs hen & eges iiij	
[R11]	more for vj acars land & meade	iijs iiij d
[R12]	Antony Lase for iiij acars of meed in the mershe	ixs
[R13]	Avyse Maskcoll for a tenement ——— ijs vjd ob hen & eges iiij	
[R14]	Thomas Clement for smawll meed ——— vs <sup>8</sup>	
[R15]	more for vj acars of lande & meed in the mearshe ——— iijs iiij <sup>9</sup>	
[R16]	Annys Woodroue for a mese ——— xs ix d	
[R17]	<del>Ellsebeth Coke for begerams</del> ——— <del>vijd ob</del> <sup>10</sup>	
[R18]	Thomas Waren for a coteage	xij d <sup>11</sup>
[R19]	Jhon Aprise for the mershe stall	lijs
[R20]	Ellyne Lane for a tenyment ——— iijs vijd hen & eges iiij	
[R21]	Robart Clement for a mese ——— ijs iiij ob <sup>12</sup>	
[R22]	more for one acar & a fardel meed ——— iijs vjd <sup>13</sup> vs xd ob	
[R23]	Jhon Hakyns for a mese ——— ijs <sup>14</sup>	
[R24]	more for an acare & a half of mede ——— xij d	
[R25]	Robart Elyatt for a mese ——— iijs jd ob hen & egs iiij <sup>15</sup>	
[R26]	Jhon Warene for a mese ——— xjs vd hen & egs iiij	
[R27]	more for kounstabyll lese ——— vs	
[R28]	more for iiij posts ——— iiij d	
[R29]	Thomas Myllard for a tenyment ——— xjs vd hen & egs iiij	

<sup>4</sup> [Sic]. The scribe seems to have struggled with large numbers in roman numbers. The correct form should be MDLXIII.

<sup>5</sup> This line in black ink has been added to the roll, the rest of which is in brown ink. It is in a different hand and has been deleted. The information appears at [R132].

<sup>6</sup> Three entries are bracketted together and a total given.

<sup>7</sup> Two entries bracketted together and a total given.

<sup>8</sup> [E24].

<sup>9</sup> Probably [E25].

<sup>10</sup> Symbol P in left margin. This line has been deleted in black ink. The information appears at [R70].

<sup>11</sup> [E28].

<sup>12</sup> [E43].

<sup>13</sup> These two entries are bracketted and a total given to the right.

<sup>14</sup> [E11].

<sup>15</sup> [E16].

[R30]	for a nother tenymnt	vjs ob hen & eggs iijd
[R31]	for a close more	xxd
[R32]	Thomas Wallter for mese	xijs ix d hen & eggs iijd
[R33]	for a coteage in West Stret	xijd
[R34]	for iij acars in the mershe	vjs
[R35]	for j acar in the ered lands	xxd
[R36]	for vj in the west dyng	iijs
[R37]	for ij acres in the eredlands	iijs iiijd xxixs xd <sup>16</sup>
[R38]	for xij acars in the pryers fylld	viijd
[R39]	for ashe hey att frog mershe	ij d
[R40]	Wyllyam Cory for a mese	xijs vijd hen & eggs iij d
[R41]	Thomas Gonyng for a mese	xijs vj ob hen & <sup>17</sup> iij d <sup>18</sup>
[R42]	Jhon Drew for ij meses	xvijs vjd hen & <sup>19</sup> iij d <sup>20</sup>
[R43]	Anne Chepmene for a mese	vs iiijd ob hen & <sup>21</sup> iij d
[R44]	for vynes and half an acar of mede in the este mershe	xviijd
[R45]	for the helthe close	vi d ob xvjs xjd <sup>22</sup>
[R46]	for xvj acars of demaynes in the mershe	--ixs ijd
[R47]	Thomas Clement for a mese	vs iiijd hen & <sup>23</sup> iij d <sup>24</sup>
[R48]	Jhon Yong for a coteage	vjs viij d <sup>25</sup>
[R49]	Allys Colyns for a mese	xijs ix d hen & eggs iij d
[R50]	Hary Gonyng for a mese	xijs xd
[R51]	for a nother mese	vjs ob
[R52]	for ij acars in the new mede	vjs xxixs vijd ob hen & eggs vjd <sup>26</sup>
[R53]	for two acars in the ered lands	--iijs iiijd
[R54]	Nycolas Mortene for a coteage	vs
[R55]	Hary Gefarys for a mese	xijs vijd hen & <sup>27</sup> iij d
[R56]	for ij acars of mede in the mershe	iijs
[R57]	Wyllyam Tylly for a mese	xijs vijd hen & <sup>28</sup> iij d <sup>29</sup>
[R58]	Aganas Thomas for a mese	vjs ix d ob hen & <sup>30</sup> iij d <sup>31</sup>
[R59]	for Lorgats halle	iijs
[R60]	Jhon Clement for a mese	vjs ix d ob
[R61]	for ij acars of meed in the new meed	vjs
[R62]	Wyllyam Clement for mede in the marshe	xiijs
[R63]	Nycolas Fyllpott for a mese	vjs iij d hen & eggs iij d
[R64]	for a close in the mershe	xiijs iiijd

<sup>16</sup> No brackets are in place, but there is a total on the right of the page.

<sup>17</sup> "Egs" omitted.

<sup>18</sup> [E47].

<sup>19</sup> "Egs" omitted.

<sup>20</sup> [E9].

<sup>21</sup> "Egs" omitted.

<sup>22</sup> Four entries are bracketed together. In the total xjd has been overwritten by the hand using black ink.

<sup>23</sup> "Egs" omitted.

<sup>24</sup> [E40].

<sup>25</sup> [E55].

<sup>26</sup> Four entries are bracketed with total given to the right.

<sup>27</sup> "Egs" omitted.

<sup>28</sup> "Egs" omitted.

<sup>29</sup> [E33].

<sup>30</sup> "Egs" omitted.

<sup>31</sup> [E4].



[R65]	for vij acars in the mershe	_____	xs
[R66]	Jorge Bornell for a mese	_____ <sup>32</sup> _____	vjs viijd ob hen [& iij] <sup>33</sup>
[R67]	for iij acars of mede in the mershe	_____ <sup>34</sup> _____	vjs
[R68]	Ellsebeth Adams for a mese	_____ <sup>35</sup> _____	iiijd
[R69]	for ij leses ther by the hethe	_____ <sup>36</sup> _____	xs
[R70]	Ellsebeth Cok for Begrams	_____	viijd ob <sup>37</sup>
[R71]	for her shope	_____	iiijd
[R72]	Jhon Warene for a cotage	_____	ixd ob <sup>38</sup>
[R73]	Jhon Hakens for a mese	_____ <sup>39</sup> _____	xijs vd hen & <sup>40</sup> iijd <sup>41</sup>
[R74]	Wyllyam Clement for hys howse in West Stret	_____	viijd-xijd <sup>42</sup>
[R75]	for [ij] akerse lyinge in the new meade	_____	vjd <sup>43</sup>
[R76]	Thomas Nobull for a mese	_____ <sup>44</sup> _____	iijs iiijd hen & eggs iijd <sup>45</sup>
[R77]	Jhon Harvard for a mese	_____	xs ob hen & eggs iijd
[R78]	Jhon Yong for a mese	_____	vjs vjd hen & <sup>46</sup> iijd
[End of membrane 2]			

## [Membrane 3]

[R79]	For the tyll pytts	_____	xxvjs viijd <sup>47</sup>
[R80]	Jorge Wer for a close by the myl	_____	xxd
[R81]	Wyllyam Shepard for colyng in	_____	xxd <sup>48</sup>
[R82]	Som to talys	_____	xv li xviijs xd ob cujus xxiiij li <sup>49</sup>

The Rents of Stabulton xxiijs iijd ob <sup>50</sup>

[R83]	Rychard Bartley sqyre for land	_____	iijs & j pound of pepur
[R84]	Wyllyam Saynt lo knyght for the Horne hylls	_____	iiijd <sup>51</sup>
[R85]	Rychard Bartley for Arters land	_____	xd
[R86]	Jhon Brown for Tyellhey for a parok at Rugwey	_____	xxd
[R87]	for the Wylle howse	_____	xs
[R88]	Thomas Clement for a mylle	_____	xviijs
[R89]	for Oldbery	_____	viijd
[R90]	for a cotege by the church	_____	xijd

<sup>32</sup> The hand using black ink has inserted a black cross at this point.

<sup>33</sup> The rest of this line is illegible and has been reconstructed.

<sup>34</sup> The hand using black ink has inserted a black cross at this point.

<sup>35</sup> The hand using black ink has inserted a black cross at this point.

<sup>36</sup> The hand using black ink has inserted a black cross at this point.

<sup>37</sup> [E8].

<sup>38</sup> [E26 and E27 Pacocks].

<sup>39</sup> The hand using black ink has inserted a black cross at this point.

<sup>40</sup> "Egs" omitted.

<sup>41</sup> [E42].

<sup>42</sup> Overwritten by the hand using black ink.

<sup>43</sup> Symbol P in left margin. This line has been added by the hand using black ink.

<sup>44</sup> The hand using black ink has inserted a black cross at this point.

<sup>45</sup> [E38].

<sup>46</sup> "Egs" omitted.

<sup>47</sup> Symbol P in left margin. It is not clear, but likely that John Young made this payment.

<sup>48</sup> Symbol P in left margin.

<sup>49</sup> The hand using black ink has inserted "of which £24".

<sup>50</sup> This sum has been added by the hand using black ink.

<sup>51</sup> [E65].

[R91]	the proctor <sup>52</sup> of the church	_____	xvjd
[R92]	Thomas Monke for a tenymnt	_____	iiijs iiijd hen & eggs ijd <sup>53</sup>
[R93]	Thomas Clement for a mese	_____	vijs viijd hen & <sup>54</sup> iijd
[R94]	to the same for a close	_____	iiijd <sup>55</sup>
[R95]	Hary Cortys for a mese	_____	xviijs vd hen & <sup>56</sup> iijd <sup>57</sup>
[R96]	for a nother tenymnt	_____	xs viijd ob h <sup>58</sup> eggs iijd <sup>59</sup>
[R97]	for mede in the Kyngs Marshe	_____	iiijs vjd <sup>60</sup>
[R98]	Merget Lathebyry for a mese	_____	xs xd ob hen & eggs iijd
[R99]	for a nother	_____	vs vd hen eggs iijd
[R100]	Jhon Dymoke for a tenymnt	_____	iiijs jd hen <sup>61</sup> eggs jd ob <sup>62</sup>
[R101]	Rychard Attwod for a tenymnt	_____	vjs iiijd hen <sup>63</sup> iijd
[R102]	for a nother tenymnt	_____	ijs iiijd hen eggs iijd
[R103]	for a nother cotage	_____	ijs ijd
[R104]	Jhon Andres for a cotage	_____	ijs viijd hen iijd <sup>64</sup>
[R105]	Rychard Eyton for a mese	_____	xs xjd ob hen & eg iijd
[R106]	the same for new lands	_____	ijs
[R107]	Jhon Hewys for a tenymnt	_____	ijs vjd hen eggs jd ob
[R108]	Jmes Ector for a cotage	_____	iiijs jd hen eggs jd ob
[R109]	Jhon Hods for a mese	_____	vj viijd hen eggs iijd
[R110]	for a nother mese	_____	xis ijd hen eggs iijd
[R111]	for another mese	_____	iiijs iiijd hen eggs iijd
[R112]	Jhon Wyllyams for a mese	_____	vjs iiijd hen eggs iijd <sup>65</sup>
[R113]	Thomas Bellynyham for a mese	_____	xjs ixd hen eggs ixd <sup>66</sup>
[R114]	Thomas Att wood for a mese	_____	vs on pound of pepur hen eggs <sup>67</sup>
[R115]	Thomas Att Wood for a nother tenymnt	_____	vs iiijd hen eggs iijd
[R116]	the sam for a close	_____	jd
[R117]	Catryn Colle for a tenymnt	_____	xs viijd hen iijd <sup>68</sup>
[R118]	Thomas Wytherley for a mese	_____	xiijs jd ob hen eggs iijd <sup>69</sup>
[R119]	Rychard Hyllbard	_____	ijs ijd <sup>70</sup>
[R120]	Jone Pase for a mese	_____	xs viijd hen eggs vjd
[R121]	for a nother mese	_____	vjs iiijd ob
[R122]	for a nother mese	_____	vs vjd

<sup>52</sup> Proctor: an agent for the collection of tithes and other church dues.

<sup>53</sup> [S8].

<sup>54</sup> "Egs" omitted.

<sup>55</sup> An X appears in black ink in the left margin.

<sup>56</sup> "Egs" omitted.

<sup>57</sup> [S5]. An attempt has been made to erase the "v" of "xviijs" but it is still visible.

<sup>58</sup> The rest of the word "hen" omitted.

<sup>59</sup> [S4].

<sup>60</sup> [S4].

<sup>61</sup> Ampersand omitted.

<sup>62</sup> [S27].

<sup>63</sup> "& eggs" omitted.

<sup>64</sup> The manuscript is scuffed at this point.

<sup>65</sup> [S17].

<sup>66</sup> [S21].

<sup>67</sup> Value has been lost at extreme right of paper.

<sup>68</sup> [S22].

<sup>69</sup> [S11].

<sup>70</sup> [S10].

[R123]	for the kyng—	vjs viijd
[R124]	for the water for fishing —	vjs viijd <sup>71</sup>
[R125]	Wylllyam Strang for a cotege—	xijd
[R126]	Wylllyame Grene for Cadybrake —	iiijd
[R127]	Som to talys—	xij li xvjs ob summa xij li <sup>72</sup>

[R128] The som of the wholl rent of Barton Mangotsfyld & Stabullton ys lxiiij li  
— xiijs iijd

End of membrane 3

Membrane 4 [no heading]

[R129]	Jhon Apryse for a mese —	iijs iiijd ob
[R130]	for a nother tenyment —	iijs viijd
[R131]	for another mese —	iijs vjd ob xjs viijd
[R132]	Roger Harley for a mese —	ijs iiijd <sup>73</sup>
[R133]	Sir Jhon Rodney —	xijd <sup>74</sup>
[R134]	Jhon Evans for a lese be hynde Saint Phylyps —	xxs iiijd <sup>75</sup>
[R135]	John Wylllyams for mede in the marshe —	ixs
[R136]	Ellsabethe Dolle for mede in the marshe —	vjs <sup>76</sup>
[R137]	Antony Wynsecome for a cotage —	iijs xd
[R138]	Jhon Cory for a mese —	xs vjd ob hen & eggs iijd
[R139]	Jhon Aslyne for the overs —	vjs viijd
[R140]	Master Wylllyam Denys for a mese —	viijs hen & eggs iijd
[R141]	Jhon Smythe for the colle pytts—	xxvjs viijd <sup>77</sup>
[R142]	Hary Yong for the colle plase —	ijs
[R143]	Master Brayne for the lands of Saynt James —	xxijs iiijd <sup>78</sup>
[R144]	for kadowne —	xjs xjd
[R145]	the same for the howse —	viijd
[R146]	for the Pryers acare—	xxd
[R147]	for the kalynder —	xvjd <sup>79</sup>
[R148]	for the bertyll mewes <sup>80</sup> —	vjd
[R149]	Sybly Fawset for hopers cowrt —	iijs vjd ob hen& eggs iijd
[R150]	for Saynt Larenc' cowrt —	ijs viijd
[R151]	for the cleypyttis —	ijs ijd <sup>81</sup>
[R152]	Jhon Waren for ij acars in the mershe that was the stewards —	iiiiis
[R153]	Edward Taynt for an acar more—	ijs <sup>82</sup>

<sup>71</sup> Symbol P in left margin by the hand using black ink [S32].

<sup>72</sup> The rest of this addition by the hand using black ink is illegible.

<sup>73</sup> [E2].

<sup>74</sup> [E63].

<sup>75</sup> Perhaps [E59].

<sup>76</sup> [E62].

<sup>77</sup> Symbol A and symbol P in the left margin. Original amount has been deleted and xxvj added by the hand using black ink.

<sup>78</sup> [E66].

<sup>79</sup> Brayne secured the lands of the guild of Kalendars when it was dissolved in the 1540s; N. Orme, 'The Guild of Kalendars, Bristol', *TBGAS*, 96 (1978), 32–52.

<sup>80</sup> Possibly the land of St Bartholomew's hospital, then in the hands of the Thorne family, Way, "Heath House".

<sup>81</sup> Symbol P in the left margin.

<sup>82</sup> Symbol B in the left margin.

[R154] Item of Jhon Tayler for the kollyne ————— xiijs iiijd<sup>83</sup>

[R155] The tethyng of Bedmestur ys xiijs iiijd<sup>84</sup>

[R156] The tethyng of Knowlle ————— vjs

[R157] the tethyng off Bysheport ————— ijs

[R158] the tethyng of Whyt church ————— ijs

[R159] the tethyng of Norton ————— vjs viijd

[R160] some to tallys xxxiiij li xviijs iiijd

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The rents of Mangotsfylde<sup>85</sup>

[R161] Edward Arden for a mese ————— xvijs ob hen & eg vjd<sup>86</sup>

[R162] Wyllyame Frynde for a mese ————— xvjs viijd hen & eggs vj<sup>87</sup>

[R163] Wyllyam Surynge for a mese ————— xs iiijd hen & eggs iiijd

[R164] Thomas Bawnton for a mese ————— xiijs vijd hen & eggs vjd<sup>88</sup>

[R165] Edmond Underhyll for a mese ————— xs iiijd hen & eggs iiijd

[R166] for another mese cawled averys ————— xs ixd hen & eggs iiijd<sup>89</sup>

[R167] for another mese cawled galloks ————— vijs xd ob hen & <sup>90</sup> iiijd <sup>91</sup>

[R168] for Colyng ————— iiijd<sup>92</sup>

[R169] for Stapyll Hyll ————— ijs

[R170] Thomas Emersone for a mese ————— xs iiijd hen & <sup>93</sup> iiijd

[R171] for a cotege ————— xvjd

[R172] Jhon Rooe ————— xviijd<sup>94</sup>

[R173] Wyllyam Strange for a mese ————— xxvs hen & eggs iiijd

[R174] Ales Arden for a cotege ————— vs iiijd<sup>95</sup>

[R175] Wyllyam Woolley for a mese ————— xviijs ijd hen & eggs vjd<sup>96</sup>

[R176] Wyllyam Myllard for a mese ————— vijs ijd ob hen & eggs vjd<sup>97</sup>

[R177] Ellsabethe Framton for a cotege ————— vs vd ob q<sup>98</sup>

[R178] Thomas Paker for a mese ————— vs vijd ob hen & eggs iiijd<sup>99</sup>

[R179] Mr Wyllyam Denys for a mese ————— viijs iiijd hen & eggs iiijd<sup>100</sup>

[R180] for another mese ————— vs ijd ob hen & eggs ijd

[R181] for a cotage ————— ijd

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<sup>83</sup> Symbol P in the left margin.

<sup>84</sup> This section of the text is distinguished by being aligned to the right margin.

<sup>85</sup> The final 12 inches of the roll are progressively more damaged.

<sup>86</sup> [M23].

<sup>87</sup> [M13].

<sup>88</sup> [M14].

<sup>89</sup> [M28].

<sup>90</sup> "Egs" omitted.

<sup>91</sup> [M8] seems to cover this line and the next two entries.

<sup>92</sup> Symbol P in left margin.

<sup>93</sup> "Eg" omitted

<sup>94</sup> [M18].

<sup>95</sup> [M22].

<sup>96</sup> [M12].

<sup>97</sup> [M29].

<sup>98</sup> [M25].

<sup>99</sup> [M9].

<sup>100</sup> The total value of Dennys' holding is 13s 8½d which may imply it is the former holding of Edward Bassett [M1], which was worth 13s 9d plus the same 6d for hen and eggs.

[R182]	for Lynkome pool	_____	jd <sup>101</sup>
[R183]	Wyllyam Lytell for a mese	_____	vijs ijd – hen and egs <sup>102</sup>
[R184]	Jhon Jermane for a mese	_____	xs v dob hen & [damage]
[R185]	for [another ?]...	_____	xviijd [damage]
[R186]	[Damage]	_____	xxd [damage]
[R187]	[Damage] for a mese	_____	xviijs [damage]
[R188]	[Damage] Shypley	_____	xxd [damage]
[R189]	Thomas Druyne for a mese	_____	xs [damage]
[R190]	Jhon Benet for a mese	_____	xs ob hen & eg [damage] <sup>103</sup>
[R191]	Alles Collymore for a mese	_____	ixs xd ob hen [damage]
[R192]	Robart Fyjit for a mese	_____	iiijs [damage]
[R193]	Merget Arden	_____	xijs vijd hen & [damage] <sup>104</sup>
[R194]	Andrew Adlam	_____	xs vd hen & [damage]
[R195]	Rychard Arden for a mese	_____	ixs viijd [damage]
[R196]	Isbell Jerves	_____	xvjd [damage] <sup>105</sup>
[R197]	Sybly Fawset for horth close	_____	iiijs ijd
[R198]	for another leese ther	_____	iiijs [damage]
[R199]	[J]hon Parsons for a cotege	_____	[damage]
[R200]	[Damage] proctors of the church	_____	[damage]
[R201]		xxxiiiij [li?] vj [es?] <sup>106</sup>	

<sup>101</sup> [M2].

<sup>102</sup> [M5]. Right hand side of the document is damaged from here.

<sup>103</sup> [M17].

<sup>104</sup> [M15].

<sup>105</sup> [M31].

<sup>106</sup> In a different hand.



# **IV    SURVEYS OF THE MANOR OF          RIDGEWAY 1523–69**





## Surveys of the manor of Ridgeway 1523–69

### Description of the manuscripts

#### **The Seymour Survey (Longleat, Seymour papers vol. XII)**

The Seymour survey occupies five pages over three leaves of a well-preserved account book of 354 paper leaves. These three leaves, measuring 310mm × 220 mm, have most recently been foliated 86–88, but also bear modern pagination 171–175 and the foliation lxxv – lxxvij at the inner margin of the verso of the folio. Folio 88 verso is blank. A survey of Corsley in Wiltshire begins on folio 89. There is a handsome contemporary binding, which is of roll-stamped leather.

The text is written in a single column with wide margins to left and right in which substantial additions have been made to update the information. A vertical line appears in the right margin of each entry which joins together text associated with a particular holding and links it to its valuation, which appears in the margin. Thus on folio 86 there is a marginal note that the holding of John Bate is valued at 7s 6d. Sub totals appear at the bottom of each page.

There is a large ornamented heading on the first page and the initial letter J has been embellished with elaborate scrolling and ornamentation characteristic of the sixteenth century. The hand, however, is not that of the surveyor, John Berwick or Barwyck, which is preserved in other documents in the Longleat collections. The excellent penmanship together with the quality of the binding suggest that the survey was produced as part of an overhaul of the Seymour estate records at a significant point in the family's history.

#### **History of the manuscript**

The Seymour survey was made between May 1523 when Sir John Seymour's agents leased a tenement to John Bate and 6 May 1540, when Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford, eldest son of Sir John (died 1536) and brother of Jane, the third queen of Henry VIII, sold the manor to Henry White or Whyte, a grocer of Bristol.<sup>1</sup> Marginal additions to the manuscript update the survey with references to more recent grants, together with an indication when the entry fines are to be paid and one of these additions can be used provide greater precision about the date of the survey.

The third entry in the Longleat survey describes the land of James Fawcett [RGL3] which he held without copy when the survey was made and copied into the volume. It has been updated in the margin to indicate that a grant had subsequently been made for the lives of James, his wife Sibyl and Ellen, Sibyl's daughter. The Smyth survey in describing the Fawcett holding provides a date of 17 August 1536 for that grant [RGS1]. The Longleat survey must therefore have been made and copied

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<sup>1</sup> BRO AC/D4/1.

into the account book before that date, because the account book was revisited and updated with the detail of the grant for three lives. While we can thus deduce that the account book was compiled before or in the first half of 1536, we cannot determine the interval between the making of the survey and its entry into the account book. The date of the survey can thus be placed between May 1523 and early 1536. It is tempting to suggest that when Edward Seymour succeeded his father in 1536, he caused the account book to be created and the family's receiver John Berwick entered details of all the Seymour holdings. Tenancies were then clarified by the new lord and formal grants were made to those who held without copy, which were then entered in the new account book as marginal additions.

The survey did not pass to the White family with the title to the manor when it was sold in 1540. It had been bound within the lavishly ornamented account book, which also contained the accounts of the Seymours' major property of Wolf Hall in Wiltshire and surveys of other Seymour lands. It stayed among the Seymour papers, presumably arriving at Longleat with the rest of those papers after the death in 1674 of Frances Devereux, widow of William Seymour, second duke of Somerset, who had appointed a Thynne as her executor.<sup>2</sup>

The Longleat muniments were arranged in the nineteenth century by the antiquarian and honorary canon of Bristol cathedral, J. E. Jackson (1805–91), and a title page and index was added at that time to the account book, which subsequently became known as volume XII of the Seymour papers.<sup>3</sup>

### **Editorial method**

The text has been transcribed with original punctuation but with modern capitalisation of personal and place names. Light oblique lines appear throughout the text which have been transcribed. Features of the text such as use of the margins have been preserved by the arrangement of the text and the acreage totals appear on separate lines as they do in the manuscripts.

Each entry has been numbered for ease of reference thus [RGL1] and marginal additions appear after the entry to which they refer.

### **The Smyth Survey (MS BRO AC/M/17/1–2)**

There are two copies of the Smyth survey of the manor of Ridgeway, which are to be found among the Ashton Court papers, now held at the BRO. They are of similar size (310mm × 210mm) and appearance, and seem to date from the same period. MS BRO AC/M/17/1 is made up of five sheets of paper (310 mm × 420 mm) folded to make ten leaves. The leaves have been sewn and leaves 3, 4 and 6 have been numbered. There is no evidence of numbering on the other leaves. [1 matches 10, 2 matches 9, 3 matches 8, 4 matches 7, 5–6]. MS BRO AC/M/17/2 has nine leaves, sewn together leaves 1 and 2 are single sheets, while 3–4, 5–6, 7–8 are folded sheets, 9 is a single sheet and there is evidence of a tenth sheet. The first two sheets have sustained damage and are torn. The document has been folded in half and the tears have been caused by wear along the line of the fold. The manuscript has not been foliated. On the physical evidence of the two manuscripts, it could be concluded

<sup>2</sup> *Report on the Manuscripts of the Most Honourable the Marquess of Bath, Preserved at Longleat*, vol. IV; *Seymour Papers, 1532–1636*, ed. Marjorie Blatcher (HMSO, 1968), vii.

<sup>3</sup> Jenny Stratford, *Catalogue of the Jackson Collection of Manuscript Fragments in the Royal Library Windsor Castle: With a Memoir of Canon J.E. Jackson and a List of His Works* (London: Academic Press, 1981).

that MS BRO AC/M/17/1 is a fair copy, while MS BRO AC/M/17/2 is the working copy from which the other was compiled and this conclusion is reinforced by the annotations that have been made to MS BRO AC/M/17/2.

### **History of the manuscript**

As a lawyer Matthew Smyth was more than capable of undertaking for himself a survey of the property he had bought at Ridgeway and on 10 August 1569, on the very day that he concluded the sale, he conducted a court of survey, which produced the second document published here.<sup>4</sup> In 1580 Smyth's elder brother, Hugh, died and Smyth inherited the family property, including the manor house of Ashton Court, purchased by their father in 1545. Smyth's survey of the manor of Ridgeway entered the Ashton Court archive at that point and is mentioned in an eighteenth-century description of the Smyth properties east of Bristol, now to be found in the BRO with other papers relating to the Smyths' manors.<sup>5</sup>

### **Editorial method**

MS BRO AC/M/17/1 has been chosen as the master text because it is the fair copy. The text is centred on the page with broad margins to left and right from which it is delineated by vertical lines. The left margin is used for number of lives, heriots and other notes, the right for the rent. Textual variation with BRO AC/M/17/2 is noted in the footnotes. It is generally confined to spelling.

The text has been transcribed with original punctuation but with modern capitalisation of personal and place names. Features of the text such as use of the margins have been preserved by the arrangement of the text and the acreage totals appear on separate lines as they do in the manuscripts.

Spelling is variable even within individual documents; double ff at the beginning of words has been transcribed F. I and E are often interchangeable in the middle of words, thus "daye" and "daie" or I and Y thus "Phillips" and "Phillyps" "inclosid" and "inclosed".

### **Relationship between the two surveys**

In describing the same property at an interval of thirty years, the two surveys illustrate the change that had taken place over a generation in the mid sixteenth century. They follow a similar approach, describing the nature of the tenure (copy, indenture, jointure) and the extent and value of the property. Unlike the survey of Barton Regis, there is little mention in either survey of buildings associated with the holdings, but Smyth has an eye for detail, recording heriots (death duties), repair clauses associated with the leases and the location of the various plots of land in relation to others' holdings. The surveys are ordered in different ways: Smyth moves methodically from the area close to the city in an outward direction, as if he were journeying from Lawford's gate through Easton and Stapleton to Frampton Cotterell and Mangotsfield. The Seymour's surveyors, John Berwick and Richard Pheilips, on the other hand, start in Frampton Cotterell, return to Easton and the city boundary and then go to Stapleton and Downend.

Some tenancies remained unchanged: John Bate retained the holding he originally took in 1523 and renewed in 1536 [RGL1, RGS6] and Sibyl Fawcett had succeeded

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<sup>4</sup> For the sale, BRO AC/D/4/7 10.

<sup>5</sup> BRO AC/WH/7 (7), an account of the different lands in Northway Field.

her husband in the Pennywell property [RGL3, RGS1], but while Bate's rent had increased by sixpence to 8s, the Fawcett holding continued to pay 14s. Other holdings had been granted to new tenants; the Kemys holding at Barrys style and Gannt's mede had passed to William Clement [RGL2, RGS5], while the sixty year lease on property at Lawford's gate granted to John Style in 1514 had been reassigned twice and during that time there had been development from void ground and a garden to a building and two shops [RGL4, RGS2]. A key change too is the disappearance of the Abbot of Tewkesbury's interest in the property, which in the Seymours' time had taken the form of an annual chief rent of 14s.

In 1539 a cottage, its associated pasture and an acre in the king's marsh, known as Seymours' acre, were detached from the lands of Margaret Hielt and granted to Rafe Ellis in recognition of his service as the Seymours' collector in the locality and would descend to his daughter, Ellen and her husband, Henry Myller [RGS7]. The sale in 1540 seems however to have been made with the rest of Margaret Hielt's jointure or dower lands intact, so the opportunities for the new owners of Ridgeway, the White family, would have been limited until her death, the date of which is unknown. It may not have occurred until the early 1550s, however, for it was not until April 1552 that John White, son of the purchaser, Henry White, was finally able to lease the "capital messuage" of Ridgeway to Nicholas Browne.<sup>6</sup> We can deduce that the property that was then leased must have amounted to at least 40 acres, since the Longleat survey describes an estate of more than 160 acres of arable, pasture and meadow land, while the Smyth survey of 1569 accounts for only 122 acres in total.

Further change took place in 1556 when White let 50.5 acres for sixty years to William Arondell, a gentleman [RGS8]. Coincidence of place names suggests that this holding must have contained some of the property in "utter ruen and decay" that the Longleat survey shows in the hands of Richard Browne [RGL9]. In November 1552 the holdings of Thomas Hoper and John Clement had been brought together to create a more substantial holding of 18 acres of arable for William Clement and in 1559 Clement was allowed to take out a copyhold on four acres of mead and pasture that would complement his arable. By 1559 however White was dead and it must have been his heirs or executors who rented a holding of 11.25 acres to Agnes, the wife of Gyles White, John White's cousin and the joint executor of his will.

In the interval between the two surveys then, while the number of holdings had not decreased significantly, the nature of tenancies was changing. The Seymour survey shows ten tenancies, five of which were held without copy, and four of those five tenancies were subsequently granted for three lives. It also shows two holdings by indenture or agreement. By 1569 there were eight holdings five of which were held by indenture and there are two instances of property holders subcontracting their holding to others.

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<sup>6</sup> GRO D2700/NR1/19.

## **Rugewaye in the countie of Glocestre**

[folio 86]

**[RGL1 2 May 1523]**

John Bate holdyth by indenture in the name of Sir John Seym' knyght made / And the second daye of Maye / in the xv<sup>th</sup> yere of the reigne of kyng Henry the viij<sup>th</sup> / datyd / a tenement standyng in the parysshe of Frampton / wherunto belong xij acres / and therof half anacre is gardyne and orchard / and lyeth behynd the said tenement / and is wurth by the yere iijs iiijd / and ix acres and ahalf be pasture / and every acre is wurth by the yere ijs / and therof iij acres lyeth a close callyd Fore dyche / and iij acres lye in a close callyd Westons hyll / and ij acres lye in a close callyd Hall croft / and anacre lyeth in a close callyd lyttle close And half an acre lyeth in a close callyd next Bemewell / and ij acres be mede / and lye in the said close callyd Fore dyche / and every acre is wurth by the yere iijs iiijd / and commen unto ij cattall or hedd beastes at Rught mede / and payeth an annuall rent for thole of

vijs vjd

Somme of this rent vijs vjd

[folio 86 verso]

**[RGL2]**

John Kemmees holdyth without copie / iiij acres and iij yards / whereof ij acres be mede / and every acre is wurth by the yere iijs iiijd / and lye in Gannts mede / and other ij acres be pasture / and lye in a close callyd Barrys style / and every acre therof is wurth by the yere ijs / and the iij yards lye in a fyld of the Pryor of Saynt James in Brystowe / and thole annuall rent is

viijs

[Marginal entry 1]

This grant is nowe made to the said John Kemes and Johan his wiffe & Nicholas Hyll the sonne of the said Johanne for the fine of xls to be paid in the two next audyts

**[RGL3]**

James Fawsett holdyth without copie / iij acres and a half / wherof / iij acres lye in a close callyd [space<sup>7</sup>] and be mede / and half an acre lyeth in another close / and is

<sup>7</sup> The name of the close is omitted; the Smyth survey of Ridgeway provides the name Great Pennywell close.

pasture / and every acre of the said ij acres and a half be wurth by the yere iijs iiijd / and thole annuall rent is

xiijs

[Marginal entry 2]

This grant is nowe made to James Sybell his wife and Elleyne the daughter of the said Sibell for terme of their lyffe & for the fine of xxs beforehand

**[RGL4 31 May 1514]**

John Smythe holdyth by indenture datyd the last day of Maye the vj<sup>th</sup> yere of the reigne of kyng Hynry the viij<sup>th</sup> / the which was granntyd unto one John Style and to his assigneys for the terme of lx yeres / a messuage with a gardyne adioynyng unto it lying without Lafores yeate next Brystowe by thannuall rent of

xxd

**[RGL5]**

Margarete Huytt gentylwoman and wydowe holdyth by reacion / of a ioynter<sup>8</sup> unto hyr by one Humfrey Seymor made / the scite of the manner aforesaid beyng very evyll repayryd / wherunto appurteyne lxxxx viij acres & a half / and a culverhous<sup>9</sup>, which is wurth yerly iijs iiijd / and therof lxj acres be pasture / and every acre therof is wurth yerly xijd And also anacre being orchard is wurth by the yere iijs iiijd / and iiij acres / of the said acres being pasture / lye in a close callyd Sheppous close / and vj acres in a close callyd Rye close / and iiij in a close callyd Redhyll<sup>10</sup> [folio 87] And iiij acres in a close callyd Fearler close / and ij acres in a close callyd Balls close / and xx in a close callyd Langlonds / and other xx acres in a close callyd Snowdons / and vij acres be mede / and every acre is wurth by the yere iijs / and therof / iiij acres lye in a mede callyd Coneyens mede / and iiij acres lye in a close callyd Mothyns mede / and xij acres be wood wherin all the oks and assches be toppyd / and therof ij acres lye in a grove callyd Coneyens Grove / and iiij acres lye in a grove callyd the Parke / and ij acres in a close callyd the Ball / and iiij in a place callyd Newyns And xx acres & a half be arryable and every acre is wurth by the yere xxd / and therof iiij acres & a half lye in a fylde callyd Newfyld / and an acre in a fylde callyd the Wurthe / and iiij acres in a fyld callyd Borthon fylde / and viij acres in a fylde callyd West fylde / and iiij acres in a fyld callyd Otefylde / She holdyth also by recon' of the said joyncter / a cotage unto the which belonge vij acres of pasture and every acre is wurth by the yere xijd / and therof / iiij acres lye in a close callyd Bakers / and an acre in a close callyd the Parokk And tholde rent of the premysses is  
ij li vjs viijd

<sup>8</sup> A jointure was the provision that was made for a woman in the event of widowhood.

<sup>9</sup> A dove cote or pigeon house.

<sup>10</sup> At the bottom of this folio, 86 verso, is a note "Somme of the rents of this side xxiijs viijd".

**[RGL6]**

Thomas Hoper holdyth [two and a half lines have been left to describe the nature of the tenure] xv acres & a half wherof xij acres & a half bye aryable and every acre therof is wurth by the yere xvjd wher of v acres lye in the West fyld in dyvers parcells / and v acres & a half in the Northyw' / and an acre lyeth in Rogeway / and iij acres be mede / and every acre is wurth yerly iijs iiijd and lye in the kyngs marsshe / and comen unto xx shepe ij horse and ij kye / And thannuall rent is

xvjs

**[RGL7]**

John Clement holdyth without copie / viij acres of arryable land and every acre is wurth yerly xvjd and therof vij acres lye in the south fyld / and iij<sup>11</sup> [folio 87 verso] yards lye in Turtyngdyng / and a yard lye in a parock callyd Gosehaye and comen as is aforsaid / and thole annuall rent is

viijs

[Marginal addition 3 in lower left margin of folio 87]

This grant is nowe made to the said John Isabell his wyffe & William his sonne for terme of their lyffe and for the fyne of xxs to be paid in the next audyts

**[RGL8]**

John Abraham holdyth without copie ix acres & a half wherof vij acres & a half be arryable / and every acre is wurth by the yere xvjd / and therof vj acres & a yard lye in the Easton / and an acre & a yard be pasture and be wurth by the yere ijs viijd / and ij acres be mede / and thacre therof is wurth yerly iijs iiijd / and lye in the doles / and comen as is aforsaid and the annual rent of the premysses is

xijs

**[RGL9]**

Rychard Browne holdyth without copie / a tenement in Downyn' being in utter ruynes & decaye / wherunto appurteyne xxij acres & a half / wherof ix & a half be pasture / and every acre is wurth by the ijs / and therof an acre lyeth in Long lands / and half an acre in Olde hylls / and iij acres be callyd the Great Lees And iij acres in the Lyttle lees / and ij acres in Gands hyll / and xj acres be arryable / and every acre is wurth by the yere xijd / and therof / ij acres be callyd Pytt close / and half an acre lyeth in Myll croft / and iij acres lye in the said Longlands / and ij acres & a half lye in Caulscane / and iij acres lye in Olde hylls / and iij acres be mede / and every acre is wurth by the yere iijs iiijd / and therof / an acre lyeth in Stoke hyll / and acre & a half lye in the

<sup>11</sup> At the bottom of this folio, 87, is a note "Some of the rents of this side amountith unto iiij li xs viijd".

said Great lees / and half an acre in Baymede / and commen as to the rate aforsaid / and thole annuall rent is

xxvjs vjd

[Marginal addition 4]

This grannt is now made to the said Richard to his next wyff and to his furst chylde for terme of lyff &c and gyveth no fyne / for that he shall newe buylde the said tenement / and so buyldyd duryng hys and their lyves of their owne propre coste & charge shall uphold it and maynteyne it.

[RGL10]

Margaret Highate payeth by the yere for a mede lying in kyngs marsshe

xxd<sup>12</sup>

[folio 88]

### **Rygeaway**

Somme totall of the rent of assise<sup>13</sup> of this said manner amountyth unto viij li ijs Wherof there goyth out in rent resolute xiiijys yerly paid to thabbott of Towksber'<sup>14</sup> for a chieff<sup>15</sup> rent of this said mannor / And xiijd at the kyngs court yerly paid as to his hundred of Barton for the sute of the lord there to be releasyd / Somme of the said rent resolute amountyth unto xvs jd And so remaynyth clere of the said rent of assise vij li vjs xjd

<sup>12</sup> At the bottom of this folio, 87 verso is a note "Somme of the rents of this side xls ijd".

<sup>13</sup> Rents of Assise were fixed rents.

<sup>14</sup> Tewkesbury Abbey was the mother house of St James Priory in Bristol.

<sup>15</sup> Chief rent is an annual charge payable on freehold properties to the lord of the manor.



## **Rugewey in Com' Glouc'**

Curia supervisus Mathei Smithe armigeri de diversis tenementis et parcellis terre prati et pasture manerio de Ridgewey predicto modo vel nuper spectanto iacenti infra hundredum de Bartoniam prope Bristoll' in decenna de Eston et parochiam de Frampton Cotterell et Mangottisfild<sup>16</sup> in dicto com' Glouc' capt' per sacrament' tenencium praemissorum decimo die Augusti anno regni Elizabethae dei gratia Anglie Frannie et Hibernie regine fidei defensoris undecimo.<sup>17</sup>

## **Eston tethinge with in the hundred of Barton next Bristoll**

[RGS1 17 August 1536]

ij lyves<sup>18</sup> xxs

Sybell Fawcett late the wife of James Fawcett deceassid, holdithe by copie beringe date the xvij daye of August in the xxviiij yere of the late raigne of kinge Henry the eight, thre acres and an halfe of pasture of the demyse of Richard Phillippes and John Barwicke surveyors of Edward Seymor knyghte lorde vicounte Beaucham, thre acres thereof ar inclosid in a close called Greate Pennywell close and lyethe in a lane called Glouc' lane, nere to Laffordes gate, bytwene another lane there goinge towards Pennywell of the easte parte, and the lande of Robert Brayne esquier on the weste parte, and the same thre acres do extend themselves in lenglht from the kinges highwaye there called Glouc' waye on the sowthe parte, unto a meade of the saide Roberte Brayne, called longe meade on the northe parte and the said halfe acre of pasture is inclosid and lyethe in the said lane callid Glouc' lane or Gloucestur waye, betwene the said waye and a pole called Poyntz pole To have and to holde the premisses to the said Sybell and Elen the dawghter of the said Sybell for the terme of their lyves etc By the yerely rent of xiiij s and all customes and services etc Tholde fine is xxs

Rentt xiiij s

Summa of the acres of pasture ij<sup>19</sup> acres & di'

[folio 1 verso]

[RGS2 31 May 1514 and 14 October 1523]

lx yeres

<sup>16</sup> BRO AC/M/171/2 has "Mangettisfylde".

<sup>17</sup> Matthew Smyth the armiger's court of survey concerning the various holdings and blocks of land, meadow and pasture in the aforesaid manor of Ridgeway, now or recently viewed, lying inside the hundred of Barton next Bristol in the tithing of Easton and the parish of Frampton Cotterell and Mangotsfield in the said county of Gloucester, taken by oath of the tenants of the premises on the tenth of August in the eleventh year of the reign of Elizabeth by grace of God Queen of England, France and Ireland and Defender of the Faith.

<sup>18</sup> BRO AC/M/171/2 omits "ii lyves" and has "fyne xxs".

<sup>19</sup> BRO AC/M/171/2 has been amended, deleting ij and replacing it with v.

Margaret Rider late the wife of John Rider decesside holdithe by indenture graunted by Sir John Seymor knyghte to one John Style shomaker, whereof the date is the laste daye of Maye in the syxth yere of the raigne of the late kinge Henry the eight one parcell of voyde grounde and a garden thereunto annexid whereuppon is nowe buylte a tenement and two shoppes which two shopes ar nowe in the severall tenures of Roger Merchaunt and Roberte Browne smithes, which tenement shopes and garden do lye in the hundred of Barton nere Laffordes gate betwene the waye ledinge towards Glouc' from the saide gate on the weste parte, and a tenement sometyme belonging to the late pryorye of Saynte James nowe beinge one Goninges lande on the este parte, and do extend from the waye called London waye forwards on the sowthe parte unto Glouc' waye aforesaide backwardes on the northe parte / To have and to hold the said vacante pece of grounde and garden to the said John Style and his assignes from the feaste of Saynt Mychell the archangell then next ensuinge unto thende of the terme of threskore yeres then next followinge by the yerelye rentt of xxd, and he to paye all other quyte rentes<sup>20</sup> goinge oute of the premisses halfe yerelie to be paid, with a clause of reperacion, and yf the rentt be unpaide by the space of one yere and then no distres can be there founde, that then to reenter, which John Style by his wrytinge beringe date the xiiij daye of October in the xv yere of the raigne of the said kinge Henry the eight did assigne his terme that he have in the premisses to John Rider nowe decessid, which John Rider did in his lyfe tyme make his testament, and by the same testament did make the said Margaret his executrix

Rentt xxd

[folio 2]

[RGS3 16 April 1559]

One lyfe

[?] unto Gylles Mursleye<sup>21</sup>

xxs for an heriot

Richard Kyte holdithe in the righte of Annes White wydowe late the wife of Gyles White decessid which Annes holdith by vertue of an indenture beringe date the xvj daye of Aprill in the firste yere of the raigne of our soveraigne ladye Quene Elizabeth the ix acres of lande mede and pasture with their appurtenances that is to saye one close of pasture lyinge in Neither Eston in the parishe of Seynt Phillip and Jacobe in a certen place there called the Lynterne conteyninge by estimacon thre acres of pasture and one other<sup>22</sup> close called the Lynterne close lyinge on the este parte of a tenement of Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of Thomas Myllar conteyninge too acres of pasture or arrable land one other close of pasture called Knappes close lyinge in Nether Eston aforesaid lyinge on the weste parte of the saide tenement conteyninge iij acres of pasture and twoo acres of medowe lyinge in the comen

<sup>20</sup> Quit rents are payments made by tenants to be released from obligations be attached to their lands and owing to the person from whom they hold it.

<sup>21</sup> Added to the left margin perhaps by another hand. The editor is unable to interpret the abbreviation at the beginning of the line.

<sup>22</sup> BRO AC/M/171/2 the word "other" is added in the left margin.

meades there called Longe meade, Goseham Rodmeade<sup>23</sup> and Westham whereof six dolles of meade lyethe in Longe meade iiij doles thereof lyeth in Rodmeade, one dole thereof lyethe in Goseham and one other dole thereof lyethe in Westham, halfe an acre of arrable land lyethe in the west fylde betwene the lande of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of Nychollas Morton on the este parte and the lande of the saide Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the said Thomas Myllar on the weste parte, one other halfe acre of arrable lande is in the sowthe fylde / betwene the lande of the same Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the saide Thomas Myller over the weste parte And the lande of the same Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the said Nycholas Morton on the este parte / one ferudell of pasture is in a close called Newe lands adioyninge to the forest of kinges woode in which close [folio 2 verso] dyverse men have lande in And the saide ferudell of pasture lyeth in the myddell of the said close / all the tymber trees growing upon the premisses are onlve excepted all which premisses do conteyne xj acres and a quarter of an acre / and the said Richarde Kyte apou his othe do present two acres and a quarter of an acre more then is conteynd in the said indenture to have and to holde the premisses to the said Annes duringe her lyfe by the yerelie rent of xijs quarterlye to be paid And xxs in the name of an heriott after the deceasse of the said Annes with a clause of reparacion of the inclosures of the premisses a clause of warrantye and a letter of attorneye butt lyverye and season<sup>24</sup> was never delyvered for anything that I can learne

Rentt xijs<sup>25</sup>

Summa of the acres of meade ij acres

Summa of the acres of pasture viij acres & j quarter

Summa of the acres of arrable j acre<sup>26</sup>

[RGS4 6 November 1552]

ij lives<sup>27</sup>

William Clement holdithe by indenture beringe date the sixte daye of November in the sixte yere of the raigne of kinge Edwarde the syxte xxj<sup>28</sup> acres of arrable lande meade and pasture sett lyinge and beinge in severall places of fouer fyldes called Northe waye Weste fylde Sowthe fylde and Tyrtildinge, and thre acres of meade in the kinges marsshe whereof [folio 3] fyve acres of arrable land lyethe in the fild called Northwaye within the parishe of Stapleton of the which fyve acres, one acre and a quarter of an acre lyethe under the hedge callid Kites hedge by twene the land of Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of Richard Kyte on the westsyde, and the land of James Corye on the este side, iij quarters of an acre of arrable land lyethe in the same fyld betwene the land of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of Richard

<sup>23</sup> BRO AC/M/171/2 “Ridmeade”.

<sup>24</sup> Livery and seisin or livery of seisin was the ceremony associated with the conveyance to a new property holder.

<sup>25</sup> This appears in the right margin of folio 2.

<sup>26</sup> BRO AC/M/171/2 adds “and two ackars & a quartur Mr Kyte deposeth”.

<sup>27</sup> Both texts indicate that there are two lives left, although at the end of the entry three lives are mentioned.

<sup>28</sup> BRO AC/M/171/2 reads “xxij” where the final j appears to have been added. In the left margin are arabic numerals 22.

Kyte on the northe parte and hedithe the furlonge goinge downe to Longe meade on the southe parte, iij quarters of an acre of arrable land in the same fyld in the short furlonge in Moyse land betwene the land of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of Gregory Drewe on the est parte, and the land of the said Thomas Chesters nowe in the tenure of Richard Kyte on the west parte / a) iij quarters of an acre of arrable land lyinge apon Northeweys hill betwene the land of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the said Richard Kyte on the este parte and hedithe the furlonge downe to Rode meade on the west parte,<sup>29</sup> half an acre of arrable land lyinge upon the same hills betwene the land of the saide Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of Sybell Fawcet on the northe parte, and the land of the same Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of Henry Jefferis on the southe parte / and one halfe acre of arrable lyeth upon the same hill betwene the land of the same Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the said Richard Kyte on the southe and northe of bothe sydes b) / one acre of arrable lande lyethe in the same fylde, betwene the<sup>30</sup> [folio 3 verso] land of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of Henry Jefferis on the northe parte and the land of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of John Collens on the southe parte one close of pasture called and knowen by the name of Penny close lyinge by Pederhill brake in the westfild conteyninge by estymacon one acre and iij quarters of an acre / sixe acres of arrable lande in the westfild, of the which sixe acres, iij quarters of an acre of arrable land thereof lyethe in the same fylde apon a hill there called Pederhill, betwene the land of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of John Clement on the este parte and the land of the said Thomas Chester on the west parte, nowe in the tenure of the same Richard Kite / one acre of arrable land in the same fylde, between the lande of Robert Brayne esquier nowe in the tenure of John Wintchecome on the weste parte and the land of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of Thomas Myllar on the est parte / one quarter of an acre of arrable land in the same fylde betwene the land of James Corye nowe in the tenure of Gregory Drewe on the sowthe parte, and the land of the said Thomas Chester now in the tenure of the said Richard Kyte on the northe parte, half an acre of arrable land in the same fylde, betwene the land of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of John Astlyinge on the west parte, and the land of the said Robert Brayne nowe in the tenure of William Cote on the este parte, iij quarters of an acre of arrable land in the same fylde lyinge apon the kings highe [folio 4] waye comynge from Stokwells yate on the northe parte and the land of Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of Thomas Myller on the sowthe parte, and halfe an acre of arrable land in the same fylde, betwene the land of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of Thomas Walter on the este parte, and the land of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the said Thomas Myller on the west parte / halfe an acre of arrable lande lyeth in the same fylde betwene the lande of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the said Richard Kyte on the west parte / and the lande of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of Tewter Somerton on the este parte / one acre of arrable land lyeth upon Ridgewey within the parishe of Stapulton, betwene the lande belonging to the

<sup>29</sup> BRO AC/M/171/2 has an addition in the right margin: a pointing hand and the words "the ½ acre in question" and an addition in the left margin "This is the ½ acre in question between wid' Greene and Gyles Mosly. She claimes but for a farthendeale and this is as muche a faime as .....farthedeales there by it". The text has been underlined from a) to b) in BRO AC/M/171/2.

<sup>30</sup> BRO AC/M/171/2 has an addition in the right margin "For this acre there is to be found now but ½ an acre which goeth este and weste the wame way lyinge on the southe side of it and Edw Guninges land on the north side all moste on the toppe of the hill in the furland shoutting to Rodmead."

deane and chapter of the blessed Trinitye of Bristowe, nowe in the tenure of John Corye on the weste parte and the lande of Raffe Sadler knight nowe in the tenure of James Corye on the este parte / one quarter of an acre of arrable land in the same fylde, betwene the land of the same Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the said Thomas Walter on the sowthe parte, and the land of the sayd Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the said Gregorye Drewe on the northe parte / halfe an acre of arrable lande lyinge in the same filde betwene the lande of the said James Corye nowe in the tenure of the said Thomas Myller on the northe parte / and the lande of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the said Thomas Myller on the sowthe parte / iij quarters of an acre of arrable lande in the fylde there callid Tyrtildinge betwene the lande of Henry Gonninge nowe in the tenure of Richard Kite on the este parte and the lande of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of Thomas Billinghamme bayllie there on the weste parte / v acres and iij quarters of an acre [folio 4 verso] of arrable land lyethe in the southe fylde whereof one acre lyethe in the same fylde betwene the lande of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the saide John Assheling on the weste parte, and the lande of the said Thomas Chester nowe in tenure of the said Thomas Walter on the este parte halfe an acre of arrable land lyethe at Gobbids hedge in the same fylde, betwene the lande of the sayd Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of Sybell Fawcett on the northe parte/ and the lande of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the said William Cotes on the sowthe parte / one quarter of an acre of arrable land in the same fylde betwene the lande of the said Robert Brayne nowe in the tenure of John Wintchecombe on the northe parte and the lande of the said James Corye nowe in the tenure of the said Gregorye Drewe on the sowthe parte, halfe an acre of arrable in the same fylde upon the hill there callid Bromehill be twene the lande of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of Edward Franncce on the weste parte, and the land of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of John Ro on the este parte / half an acre of arrable lande lyinge in the same fylde apon Bathewey furlonge, betwene the lande of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the said Thomas Walter on the northe parte, and the land of the land of [sic] the saide Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the said John Corye on the sowthe parte one other halfe acre of arrable land lyethe in the same fylde at the yate there callid Lipyate betwene the land of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the said John Corye on the northe parte, and the land of the said Henry Goninng now in the tenure of John Wrethe on the sowthe parte, one quarter of an acre of arrable land in the same fylde lyinge at John Yonnges yate / betwene the lande of the [folio 5] the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of John Corye on the northe parte / and the lande of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of John Warren on the sowthe parte / half an acre of arrable lande lyinge in the same fylde in Longe lande furlonge betwene the lande of the sayde Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the said Thomas Myllar on the sowthe parte, and the lande of Sir Ralfe Sadler knighte nowe in the tenure of John Ro on the northe parte / one other halfe acre lyinge in the same furlonge betwene the lande of the same Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of John Corye on the northe parte<sup>31</sup>, and the lande of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the said Richarde Kyte on the sowthe parte, one other halfe acre of arrable land in the same fylde lyinge in said furlonge betwene the lande of the saide Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the same Richard Kyte on the northe parte / and the lande of the said Roberte Brayne nowe in the tenure of

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<sup>31</sup> "parte" has been inserted superscript.

the saide Kyte on the sauthe parte / iij butts of arrable land belonging<sup>32</sup> to the said thre last written halfe acres to enlargeth the same halfe acres / whereof one of the same three butts lyethe at Barton hedge, betwene the lande of the same Roberte Brayne nowe in the tenure of the saide William Cote on the sowthe parte / and the lande of the saide Roberte Brayne nowe in the tenure of the same Thomas Astlinge on the northe parte / one other butt lyinge in the same fylde at Barton hedge betwene the lande of the saide Roberte Brayne nowe in the tenure of the said Thomas Astlinge on the sowthe parte, and the lande of the said Thomas Chester nowe in the tenure of the saide Richarde Kyte on the northe parte [folio 5 verso] and one other but the laste of the said thre buttes lyethe at Barton hill aforesaid in the same fylde betwene the lande of the same Sir Ralfe Sadler nowe in the tenure of William Savedge on the northe parte / and the lande of the said Roberte Brayne nowe in the tenure of the same William Cote on the Sowthe parte / thre quarters of an acre of arrable land lyinge in the same fylde at St Laurence bridge, betwene the lande of the said James Corye nowe in the tenure of the said Gregorye Drewe on the este parte, and the lande of the same Henry Gonnings nowe in the tenure of John Wrethe on the weste parte / to have and to holde the premisses to the said William Isabell his wyfe and John their sonne for the terme of their lyves, by the yerelie rente of xxiiij s to be paide at the two of the principall feastes of the yere

Rent by the yere xxiiij s

Summa of the acres of meade iij

Summa of the acres of pasture j acr & iij quarters of an acre

Summa of the acres of arrable land xvij

[folio 6]

[RGS5 24 August 1559]

iij lyves

vs in the name of herriott

The same William Clement holdith by indenture beringe date the xxiiij<sup>33</sup> daye of Auguste in the firste yere of the raigne of our soveraigne ladye Quene Elizabeth the demyse of Rowland Okeover onely<sup>34</sup> one close of pasture lyinge upon Barehills conteyninge by estimacon iij<sup>or</sup> acres of pasture and ij acres of meade lyinge in a comen meade there callid Gannte meade bytwene the lande of William Rede gentleman on the este parte, and the highe way ledinge in to the kinges marsshe on the weste parte / one acre of arrable lande lyinge in Pryors fylde before the myll called the Grene<sup>35</sup> myll betwene the lande of Robert Brayne esquier nowe in the tenure of John Rockwell bruer on the este west northe and southe partes / to have and to hold the premisses to the said William Isabell his wyfe and John their sonne for the terme of their lyves, by the yerelie rent of viijs, and in his writtinge is menconed but only but fouer shelinges quarterlye to be paide, and vs in the name of an heriott,

<sup>32</sup> BRO AC/M/171/2 "that belonng".

<sup>33</sup> BRO AC/M/171/2 "xxiiij".

<sup>34</sup> BRO AC/M/171/2 omits "onlye".

<sup>35</sup> BRO AC/M/171/2 "gryne".

after the deceasse of eny of them / and they to take the shrowdes<sup>36</sup> of all the growinge trees apou the premisses and shall yerely sett to yonngge plantes or trees of oke or elme apou the premisses duringe the same terme and yf it shall happen the saide rentt to be unpaid yf it be lawefullye askid within one monethee, after any of the termes abovesaid or yf any covenente above wrytten be broken then to reenter / withe a clause of warrantie againste Okeover and his heires onlye / and the dede hathe no letter of attorney nor there was any lyvery and season delivered by any thinge that I can perceve by the dede or by partie hym selffe.

Rentt viijs

Summa acr' prati ij acr'

Summa acr' pastur' iiij acr'

Summa acr' terr' arr' j acr' terr'

[folio 6 verso]

<sup>37</sup>Summa totalis of the acres of meade in Eston vij

Summa totalis of the acres of pasture in Eston xvij & di'

Summa total of the acres of arrable land in Eston xx acr'

Summa totalis as well of the acres of mede pasture and arrable lande in Eston amount to xliij<sup>38</sup> acr' & half an acr'

Summa totalis of all the rentt in Eston amounte to lixs viij d

[folio 7]

### **Frampton Cotterell**

[RGS6 17 August 1536]

one lyfe

one heriot

Tholde fyne is xxvjs viij d

John Bate holdithe by copie, whereof the date is the xvij<sup>th</sup> daye of Auguste in the xxviij yere of kinge Henrye the eight, by the demyse of Richard Phillips and John Barwicke surveyors of Edward Seymor knyghte lorde Beaucham one tenement and xij acres of lande meade and pasture sett lyinge and beinge in Frampton Cotell alias Cotwell in the countye of Glouc', that is to saye a barton a garden and an orchard conteyninge by estimacon halfe an acre of pasture, and too closes of meade joyninge to the saide tenement conteyninge by estmacon thre acres of meade a close called feredyche conteyninge by estimac' thre acres of pasture, a close callid Westons hill conteyninge by estymacon iiij acres of pasture & one other close called feredyche conteyninge twoo acres of meade, to have and to hold the premisses to the said John

<sup>36</sup> Perhaps related to "shrub" meaning to lop trees (OED).

<sup>37</sup> BRO AC/M/171/2 expresses this section as "Summa totalis as well of the acers of meade pasture & arrable land in Eston amounte to xliij acar' & halfe an acar. Summa totalis of all rentts in Eston amounte to lixs and viij d.

<sup>38</sup> BRO AC/M/171/2 "xliij".

Bate for the terme of his lyfe, by the yerelie rentt of viijs and an heriott, when it shall happen and all other services & tholde fine xxvjs viijd

Rentt viijs

Summa of the acres of meade v  
Summa of the acres of pasture vj & di'

[Folio 7 verso]

### **Mangottisfylde**

[RGS7 31 October 1539]  
one lyfe

one heriott

Henry Myller holdithe in the righte of Ellen his wife by copie whereof the date is the laste daye of October in the xxxj yere of kinge Henry the eight by the demyse of Richard Phillips and John Barwicke surveyors of Edward Seymor knight Erull of Hartford one cotage with his appurtenences that is to saye, a garden and a close of pasture joyninge to the same cotage conteyninge by estymacon seven acres and an halfe of pasture, and one other close joyninge to the same conteyninge by estimacon one acre and one halfe of mede, and one acre of meade called Seymors acre, lyinge in the tethinge of Eston in Barton by Bristowe in the Kinges marsshe there within the parishe of Saynte Phillip and Jacobe of Bristowe aforesaid, betwene the lande of Thomas Chester on the weste and the lande of the mayor and comynaltye of the saide citey of Bristowe on the este parte and extendithe in lenghte bothe sowthe and northe to the lande of the same Thomas Chester, to have and to holde the premisses to the saide Ellen for the terme of her lyfe, by the yerelie rentt of xjs viijd / that is to saye, for the same cotage garden and to closes thereunto adioyninge ten shelinges, and for Seymors acre twentye pence [folio 8] and one heriott when it shall happen, and all other services & fyne nothinge for it was geven to Raffe Ellis her father in consideracon of his service.

Rentt xjs viijd<sup>39</sup>

Summa of the acres of pasture vij acr' et di' pastur'  
Summa of the acres of meade ij acr' & di' prati

[RGS8 18 June 1556]  
lx yeres

herriott<sup>40</sup>

<sup>39</sup> Appears on folio 7 verso.

<sup>40</sup> Appears on folio 8 verso.



Edward Sherott holdithe bie indenture beringe date the xviiij daye of June in the seconde and thirde yeres of kinge Phillipe and Quene Marye demysed and granntid by John White of the cytie of Bristowe gentleman to one William Arondell which William did assigne over his interest to the said Edward Sherott one tenement with his appurtenences & 1<sup>i</sup> acres and a half acre<sup>41</sup> of lande meade and pasture, that is to saye, a close called the Lyes conteyninge by estimacon xiiij acres of pasture, a close callid Gandes hill conteyninge by estimacon iiij<sup>or</sup> acres of pastures, a close called the Olde hills cont by estimac' xx acres whereof there is butt x acres Mr Smithes lande, a close called the Calves landes cont' by estimac' x acres of pastures<sup>42</sup> thone halfe of the said x acres is Mr Smithes lande a close called Longe landes cont by estimac' viij acres, too closes of mede lyinge together and ioyninge to Longe landes, cont' by estymac' too acres and an halfe of meade, one other close called the Pitty close conteyninge by estimac' iij acres of pasture / one acre of pasture<sup>43</sup> lyinge in a close of Henry Bechers called Cold asshe, nowe in the tenure of William Wolley [folio 8 verso] in the sowthe parte of the same close, halfe an acre of mede inclosid lyinge in the bottome of Old hills, a close called Stokwell hill conteyninge by estmacon one acre and a halfe of meade, and halfe an acre of pasture, halfe an acre of meade lyinge in Bye meade betwene the lande of Mr William Dennys on the este parte, and the lande of Mr Richard Dennys nowe in the tenure of [space] Bennett on the west parte, one acre of pasture lyinge in Wolly colt hurste & buttithe uppon Cotes lande on the weste parte / to have and to holde the premisses with their appurtenences to the same William Arondell his executors and assignes from the daye of the daye<sup>44</sup> of the date hereof unto thende and terme of lx yeres then next ensuing fullie to be compleatid & endid / rentt by the yere xxvjs viijd at two termes in the yere there usuall, that is to saye, the feaste of St Mychell tharchangell, and the annunciacon of our ladye St Marye by even porcions to be paide for all other services and secular demannes saving the kings service and right of the churche, and one heriott to be paid to the same John White his heires or assignes ymmediatlie after the deathe of the said William Arondell, yf it fortune hym to deceasse before thend of the saide terme of lx yeres, and heriott to be paide at thend of the said terme of lx yeres with a clause of reperacons for the said William to repera of his owne coste the said tenement and other the premisses, and so to yelde upe [folio 9] the same in thend of the saide terme, and takinge in and upon the same premisses sufficient howsebote hey bote ploughebote and carte bote<sup>45</sup> of the trees and wood growinge upon the premisses in due tyme of the yere to be felled withe oute voluntarye waste to be don upon the premisses with a clause for the said William his executors and assignes to dischargde the saide John White his heires and assignes of a quyte or chyffe rentt<sup>46</sup> of iiijjs oute of the premisses unto one Robert Basset with a clause of reentre yf the said rent of xxvjs viijd be nott paide in parte or in all by the space of sixe monthes after any daye of payment beinge lawfullye askid and no distres can be founde, that then to reenter into the premisses with a clause of warrantye by the saide John White for the said William Arondell against all peope to warrante and defend, and the said

<sup>41</sup> "a half acre" inserted superscript.

<sup>42</sup> "a close called" deleted.

<sup>43</sup> "in" deleted.

<sup>44</sup> Sic.

<sup>45</sup> Housebote, haybote, ploughbote and cartbote: traditional rights of the medieval tenant to wood for repair of the house, for hedging, for repair of equipment such as ploughs and for repair of carts.

<sup>46</sup> A chief rent is a rent owed to the lord of the manor. It can be paid on freehold property.

John White by a covenante to asure the same premisses within thre yeres next after the date of the said lease and do and suffer to be don suche things as shalbe devysed by his counsell for a better assuraunce of the saide terme aforesaid to<sup>47</sup> be conveyed unto the saide William Arondell his executors and assignes for the terme aforesaide & for the rentt abovesaide by fyne dede indentid inrolled or otherwise at his costes and chardges in the lawe

Rent xxvjs viiij<sup>d</sup><sup>48</sup>

Summa of the acres of meade v

Summa of the acres of pasture l acr' & di' acr'

[folio 9 verso]

**Summa totalis** of the acres of meade in Mangottisfylde **vij acr' & di'**

**Summa totalis** of the acres of pasture in Mangottisfylde **lviiij acr'**

**Summa totalis** of the rentt in Mangottisfylde by the yere amount **xxxviijs. & iiijd**

**Summa totalis** of all meade pasture and arrable land as well Eston Frampton Cotrell as in Mangottisfylde amount to **cxxij acres**

**Summa totalis** of all the rentes of the premisses **v<sup>li</sup> vjs**

**Thereof** is yerelye paide oute of the premisses to Master Roberte Basset esquier **iiijjs**

**So** rest clere over and above all chardges and reprice to Master Smithe **v<sup>li</sup> ijs**

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<sup>47</sup> Another "to" deleted.

<sup>48</sup> Appears on folio 8 verso.

**V DEPOSITIONS TAKEN BEFORE  
JOHN BIRCH, BARON OF THE  
EXCHEQUER CONCERNING  
BARTON REGIS WOODS**



## Depositions taken before John Birch, Baron of the Exchequer concerning Barton Regis Woods 1569

### Description of the manuscript

The text presented here is recorded in a paper dossier (approximately 215 mm × 320 mm) and accompanying sheet of parchment, (approximately 335 mm × 480 mm) now preserved in the National Archives (MS TNA E 133/1/87). The dossier is made up of seven sheets folded in half to make 14 leaves. The front of the resulting booklet is left blank as a cover, and text begins on leaf 2 which is marked 1. The leaves are numbered 1–6. Thereafter they are not numbered and the final two leaves are unused. The text is written in one hand with some annotations in other hands. All pages of the text are signed by John Birch, the baron of the Exchequer before whom the case was heard, and the first leaf is annotated “William Warde, Richard Wood and others on behalf of Thomas Chester for Barton Regis woodes”. The accompanying sheet of parchment is attached to the back of the paper dossier and contains a series of questions or interrogatories, written without margins in sections corresponding to the questions. The parchment is endorsed “Irr[otulatur] in memoranda scaccarii de anno xv<sup>o</sup> regine Elizabethę finenti videlicet inter recorda de termino octaue Michaelis rotulo ex parte remembrancii eiusdem regine. Civitas Bristoll’ Glouc’ deposit’ ex parte Thome Chester”.<sup>1</sup> Also endorsed “deposicions of Wylliam Warde, Wylliam Popley & others” “Depositions of anno xij<sup>mo</sup> and xij<sup>mo</sup> Reginae Elizabeth”.

### History and context of the manuscript

When Maurice Dennys sold the manor of Barton Regis to Thomas Chester in 1564 a division was made of the woodland which had been associated with the king’s manor of Barton Regis.<sup>2</sup> The landholdings were already complex; the various holders of the manor of Barton Regis had made grants from its resources and neighbouring manors such as Bitton had claims over the woods. By the mid sixteenth century crown officials were anxious to reclaim the crown’s jurisdiction over the woods of the manor by asserting them to be forest. An action was therefore brought in the Court of the Exchequer in 1569.<sup>3</sup>

Although the Exchequer was the main financial department of government, a court was associated with it, the Exchequer of Pleas, which dealt with disputes arising from collecting royal revenue, and by the mid-sixteenth century, an equity jurisdiction

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<sup>1</sup> Latin: Enrolled among the Exchequer statements for the end of the fifteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, that is among records in the roll ending with Michaelmas eve on the part of the same Queen’s Remembrancer. City of Bristol, Gloucestershire, depositions on behalf of Thomas Chester. I am grateful to Professor David Crouch for his advice in the transcription of this endorsement.

<sup>2</sup> GRO D2700/NR1/2 describes the sale to Thomas Chester on 2 May 1564.

<sup>3</sup> Such actions are fully described on the National Archive web-site <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/records/research-guides/equity-court-of-exchequer.htm>.

was also developing under the King's or at this time the Queen's Remembrancer. Where the loss of royal rights was suspected, a bill of complaint set out the case and defendants had the right of reply, a so-called answer. In the case of Barton woods the plaintiff was Gilbert Gerrard, the attorney general on behalf of the queen, Elizabeth I, and the defendant Thomas Chester. This process might go through several phases known as pleadings, and then the court commissioned an examination of witnesses. It is the statements, or depositions, of those witnesses in response to certain specified questions that are presented here. The outcome of the case is not known, but Chester seems to have retained rights over the woodlands and mineral rights, implying that it was unsuccessful.

Birch or Byrche was not a well known legal figure of the sixteenth century and has been confused with other lawyers of the same name; TNA holds only one other pleading held before him, the depositions concerning Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk when Birch sat with James Lorde, another baron of the Exchequer. He was born around 1515, entered Gray's Inn, where he was reader in 1558 and 1560, and he sat as a baron of the Exchequer for eighteen years from 9 May 1564.<sup>4</sup> He died in 1581 at the age of 66 and was buried in the old church of St Giles in the Fields, where his obituary said he had one son and two daughters by his wife Elizabeth Stydfolke.<sup>5</sup>

### **Editorial method**

The depositions have been transcribed with contractions and abbreviations expanded where this could be done safely. Punctuation has not been modernised, except where confusion would follow without it. Oblique signs [/], which appear throughout the text, often where modern practice would require a full stop, have been transcribed. Capitalisation follows modern conventions. Spelling is erratic – "said/saide", "manor/mannor", the latter with a superscript convention sometimes and not on other occasions. No attempt has been made to standardise and the text has been transcribed as it appears. There is much deletion throughout it. Sometimes it is apparent that this was the result of correcting scribal error. On other occasions it appears that the deponent has provided additional information or has challenged the form of words in which his evidence was recorded.

<sup>4</sup> *Calendar of State Papers Domestic*, vol. I, 1547–80, ed. Robert Lemon (London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans & Roberts, 1851), 21, 594.

<sup>5</sup> Edward Foss, *Biographica Juridica: a Biographical Dictionary of the Judges of England from the Conquest to the Present Time*. *Foss' Dictionary of the Judges* (Union, NJ: Lawbook Exchange, 1999, reprint of Murray edition of 1870), 96, where a short article disentangles him from another John Birch who was a sergeant-at-law.

Interrogatoryes to be mynystered on the behalfe of Thomas Chester  
of the cyttie of Brystoll gent def' agaynst the Quene  
maiestie compt

[1] In primis whether this deponent doth knowe the said Thomas Chester and the manor of Barton Regis in the countie of Glouc' and the woods and landes in variaunce betwene the Quenes highnes and the said Thomas Chester ye or naye yf he do then whether the same woods and lands in contraversie be parte or parcell of the manor of Barton Regis and howe this deponent doth knowe the same or any parte therof to be true and howe farther the same manor of Barton Regis dothe extend in to or aboute the said wood or lands in variaunace a[nd]<sup>6</sup> who hath the dryfte of the said woodds and ground in variaunce and howe and by what meanes this deponent knoweth the same or anny parte or parcell thereof to be true

[2] Item whether their be any cole pytts tyle pytts or claye pytts within the said woods and ground in variaunce howe many of them and everie sorte of them yf their be then who dothe receyne the comodytie and p[ro]fyt<sup>7</sup> of the said pytts or of any of them and what rent is paid or reserved yerely for the same and to whome and who hathe or doth lett or sett the same and who hathe the comodytie in the said wood and ground and dothe every the same whether the lord or owner of the said manor of Barton Regis or not

[3] Item whether the land and ground in contraversie be called or knowne by the name of Kingeswood or is parte of Kingeswoode in the saide countie of Gloucester, yf yt be then whether there be any other person that ar owners of any manors or lordshippes nere adioyinge unto the said manor of Barton Regis or to the said wood called Kingeswood which have any wood or commen in the said wood called Kingeswood, yf their be who they be and how their mannors / and lands ar knowne unto this examynant.

[4] Item whether kepers of the forest called Kingeswood have claymed to cut downe browse for the dere within the presincte of the said wood supposed to be belonginge unto the said manor of Barton Regis or not yf they or any of them are then whether they or any of them have felled or shrouded any wood or shrouds their for browse wood and howe often and who did the same and when the same was donne. And whether the tennants of the said manor of Barton<sup>8</sup> Regis And which of them have taken awaye the said wood so felled or cutt downe for brouse wood, and whyther the same hath bene caried, and to what use the same hath bene bestowed, and whether for fuell or not

[5] Item whether any of the owners of the said manor of Barton Regis hathe heretofore cut downe any trees within the presincte of the said wood or lands in variaunce for necessary buyldings and repayringe of the mesuages and tenants part, and within the presincte of the said manor of Barton Regis ye or not, and whether the lords of the said mannor did allowe to the tenannts of the said manor fuell owte of the said woods at any tyme or tymes and howe to this examynants remembraunce and what

<sup>6</sup> The manuscript is scuffed at this point.

<sup>7</sup> The manuscript is scuffed at this point.

<sup>8</sup> "of Barton" inserted superscript.

was the fuell or tymber which this examynant doth remember to be allowed to any of the tenannts of the said manor of Barton Regis, and to which of them, when and howe often he hathe knowne the same to be allowyd

[6] Item whether ther were ever any survey made of the said manor, yf there were then who did survey the same and by whos comaundement, and whether the said survey were taken by lymytts and bounds or not and who were then present at the said survey, and howe longe yt is agon syns the said survey was made and whether the land and woods in variaunce were then surveyed as parte or parcell of the said manor of Barton Regis, and by whos othes or informacons, and of what ages were the persons at the tyme of the makinge of the said survey, which gave evidens to prove the lands and woods in variaunce to be parte of the same manor of Barton Regis, yf any suche were, and what were their names, and where they dwelled, and of what credit were they of, and by whos meanes the same survey was made and by whos auctorytie, and what became of the same survey to the knowlege of the examynant

[7] Item what other matter or syrcumstaunce of matter this examynant dothe knowe of his owne knolege or by any other persons report, and by whos, to prove that the lands and wood in variaunce or any parte thereof, and howe muche thereof shuld be ons parte or parcell of the said manor of Barton Regis, and howe this examynant dothe knowe the same, by report, then upon what occasion was the same report made, and in whos presens

Thies interrogatoryes were delyveryd into me John Byrche by Gylbert  
 Gerrard the Quenes maiestyes attorney generall the Satyrdaye ester  
 afternoon daye Anno domini 1569 in the Eschequyers chamber sayng  
 antentyd that I shuld examyne suche wytnes as there  
 Chester shuld produce before me to be examynynd uppon  
 the interrogatoryes./ Whereunto the daye of the exchequier dyd



**Glouc 76**

**Willyam Warde Richard Wood and others on the behalf of Thomas Chester for Barton Regis woodes**

**xxj die Maij anno xj<sup>o</sup> Reginae Elizabeth**

**Deposicions taken before John Byrche Esquire one of the Barons of the quenes ma[jesty's] exchequire the xxj<sup>t</sup> daye of Maye in the xj<sup>th</sup> yere of the raigne of our soveragne ladye Quene Elizabeth by thassent of Gilbert Gerrad esquire the quenes majestys generall attorney and also by the courte of the said exchequire**

[D1]

William Warde of Syson in the countie of Gloucester yoman of thage of lx yeres and above sworne and examyned the daye and yere aforesaide to the first interrogatory he deposeth and sayeth that he doth very well knowe Thomas Chester gent named in the saide interrogatorye and knoweth also the mannor of Barton Regis in the countie of Gloucester and also the woods and lands in varyance bytwene the Quenes highnes and the saide Thomas Chester / And further this deponent sayeth that the saide woods and lands in controversie be parcell of the mannor of Barton Regis and that he knoweth to be trewe for that Sir Morrys Dennys sometyme being owner of the saide mannor of Barton Regis dyd cause his offycers to fell certeyne tymber trees upon the saide lands & woods in controversie for the buyldinge and repayryng of howses about the saide mannor / And further this deponent sayeth that the saide mannor doth extend<sup>9</sup> to & about the saide woods in varyance from Brasham to a certeyne place called Olde Okes Crosse where nowe ys certeyne postes sett and from thens northward over thwarts London waye to a certeyne place called Garretts Grene / And from Garretts Grene estward to a parcell of ground called Chernells / And further sayeth that the Ryve of the hundred of Barton Regis hath dryven<sup>10</sup> the saide woods and ground in varyaunce and he<sup>11</sup> knoweth that to be trewe for that he hath sene him dryve the same woods & grounde /

[D1.2]

Item to the second interrogatory this deponent sayeth that there be bothe cole pytts tyle pytts and<sup>12</sup> clay pytts within the saide ground in varyaunce and sayeth also that as far as he dothe remember there be fowre cole pitts and one clay pytt within the saide lands in varyaunce / And sayeth that Mr Thomas Chester doth receive the comodytie<sup>13</sup> & profytts of the saide pitts / And sayeth further that there ys xxvjs viijd reserved & paide yerely for the saide cole pytts but what ys paide for the cley pitts this deponent doth not certeynly remember but sayeth that the rent ys paide to the saide Mr Chester and [folio 2 verso] he hath and doth lett and sett the same And also sayeth that the saide Thomas Chester hath the comodytie in the saide woods and ground<sup>14</sup> in varyance / And dyd enioye the same untill nowe of late being lorde and owner of the said manor of Barton Regis as parcell of his saide manor

<sup>9</sup> "to & about the saide woods in varyance" inserted superscript.

<sup>10</sup> "to drive together all the cattle in a forest for the purposes of identification" (OED).

<sup>11</sup> "he" inserted.

<sup>12</sup> "&" deleted, "and" inserted superscript.

<sup>13</sup> Advantage or benefit.

<sup>14</sup> "in varyance" inserted superscript.

[D1.3]

Item to the third interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that the land and ground in controversie ys<sup>15</sup> parcell of the wood called Kyngswood<sup>16</sup> in the countie of Gloucester And further sayeth that my lord Barkley<sup>17</sup> hath one other parcell of wood in the saide Kingswood Mr Wyks hath another parcell of land in Kingswood and Mr Edmond Weston hath another parcell of woods in the saide Kingswood<sup>18</sup> / And sayeth also that they do use to call all the same woods by the name of Kingswood

[D1.4]

Item to the fourth interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that<sup>19</sup> whether the saide<sup>20</sup> wood & ground called Kingswood be a forrest or not this deponent knoweth not but sayeth that there be one<sup>21</sup> raydnger & four kepers<sup>22</sup> of the quenes deare within the said wood called Kingswood<sup>23</sup> and further sayeth that the kepers have claymed to cut downe browse<sup>24</sup> for the dere within the precynct of the saide woods & grounds<sup>25</sup> now in controversie / And further he sayeth that the kepers have felled or shruded<sup>26</sup> the woods for browse wood and sayeth that they have used to do yt yerely<sup>27</sup> / And further this deponent sayeth that the tenants of the saide mannor of Barton Regis have not used to carrye awaye<sup>28</sup> eny browse wood out of the saide woods in controversie since the tyme that Sir Morrys Dennys was owner of the saide mannor / And sayeth that the kepers have solde the saide wood so felled or cutt downe for browse wood to dyvers persons and that the same hath byn caryed awaye by them that bought the same wood so cutt downe for browse wood<sup>29</sup> / And that they that bought the same bought yt for fewell as this deponent supposeth

[D1.5]

Item to the fyveth interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that he hathe not knowen eny of the owners of the said mannor of Barton Regis to cutt downe eny trees<sup>30</sup> within the precinct of the saide woods or lands in varyaunce other thenn whenn Syr Morrys Dennys whenn he was owner of the saide mannor dyd cause his offycers to fell downe certeyne tymber trees [folio 3 marked "2"] within the saide woods & ground in varyaunce for the buydinge and repaying of certeyne houses then in decaye as in his first interrogatorye<sup>31</sup> he hath saide / And further this deponent sayeth

<sup>15</sup> "parcell of wood" inserted superscript.

<sup>16</sup> "in the countie of Gloucester" inserted superscript at the beginning of the next line.

<sup>17</sup> "Barkley" inserted superscript; deletion may have read "Bartlett".

<sup>18</sup> This phrase from "one other parcell of wood" has been inserted between the lines and the following phrase "certeyne wood ground adioyning unto the saide wood called Kingswood and one Mr Wykes hath certeyne woods adioyning to the saide Kingswood" has been deleted.

<sup>19</sup> "kepers belonging to" deleted; two lines of text are inserted above beginning "whether"

<sup>20</sup> "wood & ground called" inserted superscript.

<sup>21</sup> "both" deleted, "some" inserted superscript.

<sup>22</sup> "and deare in the said" deleted.

<sup>23</sup> "but whether it be a forest or not the deponent knoweth not /" deleted.

<sup>24</sup> Shoots and twigs from trees and shrubs (OED).

<sup>25</sup> "and grounds" inserted superscript.

<sup>26</sup> Perhaps related to "shrub" meaning to lop trees (OED).

<sup>27</sup> A line is deleted at this point reading "but he sayeth that they ought not to do yt as he supposeth".

<sup>28</sup> "fell and cutt downe" deleted, "carrye awaye" inserted superscript.

<sup>29</sup> "wood" inserted superscript.

<sup>30</sup> "belonging" deleted.

<sup>31</sup> "deposition" deleted, "interrogatorye" inserted superscript.

that the lordes of the saide mannor of Barton Regis have heretofore allowed to the tenants of the saide mannor fewell out of the saide woods in varyaunce And sayeth that all<sup>32</sup> the tenants<sup>33</sup> of the saide mannor of Barton Regis have had alwayes fewell out of the said woods untyll of late within this fyve yeres or there abouts And sayeth that ther fewell<sup>34</sup> which they had allowed<sup>35</sup> them was gosse<sup>36</sup> and browsewood

[D1.6]

Item to the vj interrogatory he can saye nothing but<sup>37</sup> that he hath harde of a survey that was taken by one Peter Morgan by the comaundent of Syr Morrys Dennys & more or further to that interrogatorye of his owne knowlege he can not depose<sup>38</sup>

[D1.7]

Item to the vijth and last interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that of his owne knowlege nor of eny other mans report he can saye eny further to prove the said woods and lands in varyaunce to be parcell of the saide manor of Barton Regis other than he hath alredye deposeth.

[a symbol follows which is likely to be William Warde's mark]

[D2]

Richard Wood of Stapleton in the countye of Gloucester husbandman of the age of fortie yeres or thereabouts sworne and examyned the daye and yere above sayed to the first interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that he doth very well knowe Thomas Chester gent named in the saide interrogatorye and knoweth also the manor of Barton Regis in the countie of Gloucester and the woods and lands in varyence bytwene the Quenes<sup>39</sup> hyghnes and the saide Thomas Chester / And further this deponent sayeth that the saide woods and lands in controversie be parcell of the mannor of Barton Regis And this deponent doth knowe the same to be trewe for that the lorde of the manor of Barton Regis have always receaved the rents for the cole pitts & tyle pyttys being within the saide lands in varyaunce And sayeth that the said manor of Barton Regis doth extend<sup>40</sup> to or about the saide woods in varyaunce from Brasham ledinge [folio 3 verso] up to<sup>41</sup> Stradbroke<sup>42</sup> and from Stradbroke upp to Olde Howse Grene where nowe standeth a post<sup>43</sup> and there sometymes stode a crosse and from Olde House Grene east and north east ward downe benethe the Gont Hedd to a lyme tree / And from thens northeast ward to a place called Garretts Mede / And from Garretts Mede to Stanshawes Oke / And from Stanshawes Oke to Staple Hyll corner And further this deponent sayeth that the lordes Ryve of the manor of Barton Regis

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<sup>32</sup> "all" inserted superscript.

<sup>33</sup> "of the saide mannor of Barton Regis" inserted superscript.

<sup>34</sup> "was gosse" deleted.

<sup>35</sup> "for ther fewell" deleted.

<sup>36</sup> Gorse.

<sup>37</sup> two lines are added above starting with "sayeth" deleted.

<sup>38</sup> "saye [indecipherable perhaps "more"] deleted

<sup>39</sup> Abbreviation for "majestie" deleted.

<sup>40</sup> "doth extend" inserted superscript.

<sup>41</sup> "by" deleted, "up to" inserted superscript.

<sup>42</sup> "and from Stradbroke" inserted superscript.

<sup>43</sup> "and there" inserted superscript over a deletion .

do<sup>44</sup> have used to make hys dryfte<sup>45</sup> ones a yere in the saide woods and ground in varyaunce / And sayeth that he knoweth the same to be trewe for that he hath dyvers tymes holpen the Ryve to make the saide dryfte thorowe the saide woods in varyaunce

[D2.2]

Item to the second interrogatory he deposeth and sayeth that there be both cole pitts tyle pitts and clay pytts within the saide woods and ground in varyaunce And sayeth that there be dyvers cole pitts within the saide grounds in varyaunce And as this deponent supposethe there be two or three cole pitts nowe in working & also j or two tyle pitts nowe occupied. And sayeth that the lord of the manor of Barton Regis doth receive the comodytie and profytt of the saide pitts / And sayeth that there ys yerely<sup>46</sup> xxvjs viijd reserved and paid<sup>47</sup> for the said cole pitts and also ijs<sup>48</sup> yerely for showing<sup>49</sup> of cole by the watersyde uppon<sup>50</sup> the said lands in varyaunce and also xiijs iiijd for the tyle pitts & ijs ijd for the cley pitts all which is yerely paid to the lord of the said manor of Barton Regis And sayeth that the lorde of the saide manor of Barton Regis doth lett and sett the same cole pitts tyle pitts & clay pitts And sayeth that the lorde or owner of the saide manor of Barton Regis hath the comodytie of the saide woods and grounds in varyaunce and doth enjoye the same as parcell of his saide manor of Barton Regis /

[D2.3]

Item to the thirde interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that the saide woods and ground in varyaunce ys parcell of the wood called Kingswood in the saide countie of Gloucester And further sayeth that my lord Barkley<sup>51</sup> Mr Edmond Weston [folio 4 marked “3”] and Mr Wykes have severally to them selves certeyne woods lying within the saide wood called Kingswood And further sayeth that the woods and ground which my lorde Barkley hath in the saide Kingswood ys belonging to the manor of Bytton so far as this deponent doth knowe which manor of Bytton ys adioyning to the saide<sup>52</sup> manor of Barton Regis. /

[D2.4]

Item to the fourth interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that he never knewe the saide ground and wood called Kingswood to be called by the name of the forest of Kingswood but untill nowe of late dayes / but sayeth that he hath<sup>53</sup> harde yt called<sup>54</sup> Kingswood Chase And sayeth also that there ys a Rainger and fower kepers<sup>55</sup> belonging to the said wood called Kingswood and that the saide kepers have claymed to cutt downe browse for the dere within the precinct of the saide wood

<sup>44</sup> “do” deleted.

<sup>45</sup> Dryfte: driving of cattle within a forest on a particular day for purposes of identification of ownership.

<sup>46</sup> “payed” deleted.

<sup>47</sup> “and paid” inserted superscript.

<sup>48</sup> “for” deleted.

<sup>49</sup> Perhaps related to a chute: a steep channel or enclosed passage down which ore, coal, grain, or the like is ‘shot’, so as to reach a receptacle, wagon, etc. below (OED).

<sup>50</sup> “uppon the said lands in varyance” inserted superscript.

<sup>51</sup> “Barkley” inserted superscript over “Bartlett” deleted.

<sup>52</sup> “saide” inserted superscript.

<sup>53</sup> “hath” inserted superscript.

<sup>54</sup> “the” deleted.

<sup>55</sup> “and also d” deleted.

nowe in controversie And sayeth also that the kepers have contynually used to fell or shrudd the woods their for browse wood And further sayeth that the tenants of the saide manor of Barton Regis have taken and caryed awaye the same browse wood so felled & cut downe for browse wood untill nowe of late and sayeth that they dyd carye the same browse wood home to ther houses for fewell

[D2.5]

Item to the fyveth interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that the owners of the saide manor of Barton Regis have heretofore caused tres to be cutt downe within the precinct of the saide<sup>56</sup> woods and lands in varyaunce for necessarye buylding and repayrynge of the mesuages and tenements within the precinct of the saide manor of Barton Regis / for he sayeth that one Sir Nicholas Poynes being owner of the saide<sup>57</sup> manor of Barton Regis dyd geve lycens to one Henry Curtys to fell a tree upon the saide lands in varyaunce to helpe to repayre his howse standing within the said manor of Barton Regis for this deponent sayeth that at that tyme he dwelt with the saide Henry Curtys and dyd help to fetch the saide tree out of the saide grounds / And further sayeth that the saide lordes of the saide manor of Barton Regis<sup>58</sup> have alwayes allowed the [folio 4 verso] tenants of the saide manor fuell out of the said woods And sayeth that the fewell which the tenants doo use to fetch out of the said woods and grounds in controversye<sup>59</sup> ys the browse wood and gosse // And further this deponent sayeth that he himself hath caryed out of the saide woods and grounds in varyaunce above xx<sup>tie</sup> lods of fewell

[D2.6]

Item to the sixth interrogatorye he sayeth that there was a survey made of the saide manor / And that one Peter Morgan dyd survey the same by the comaundement of Sir Morrys Dennys / And sayeth that there were present at the making of the saide survey Edmond Underhill Walter Yong John Yonge and this deponent with dyvers others whose names this deponent doth not remember And sayeth as<sup>60</sup> he supposeth it ys about thirtene or fourtene yeres agoa that the same surveye was made / And sayeth also that the saide lands and woods in varyaunce were then surveyed to be parte and parcell of the saide manor of Barton Regis / And also sayeth that he doth not remember of eny that was sworne upon the said survey but saith that there were a greate many of men that dyd vewe the same<sup>61</sup> and some were of threscore yeres some of fyftie some of fortie and more and some lesse which gave evydence and proved the saide lands and woods in varyaunce to be parte of the saide manor of Barton Regis And sayeth that he doth not remember the names of them that were at the taking of the said survey other then those that he has alredy named and sayeth that some of them dwelled at Stapleton and some at Magnasfelde and some at Barton / And sayeth that they were most parte<sup>62</sup> husbondmen and of honest and good name and fame as far as he doth knowe and sayeth that the same survey was made [folio 5

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<sup>56</sup> "mannor of B" deleted.

<sup>57</sup> "saide" inserted superscript.

<sup>58</sup> "Regis" inserted superscript.

<sup>59</sup> "in controversye" inserted superscript.

<sup>60</sup> "he doth remember" deleted.

<sup>61</sup> "that" deleted.

<sup>62</sup> "moste parte" inserted superscript over a deletion.

marked “4”] by<sup>63</sup> Sir Morrys Dennys meanes and by his auctorytie but what became of the saide survey after yt was taken this deponent knoweth not and uppon the same survey the lymytts and bounds of the saide mannor<sup>64</sup> were sett outt and declared.

[D2.7]

Item to the vijth and last interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that of his owne knowlege he dothe knowe that the said lands and wood in varyance ys parcell of the saide manor of Barton Regis for that he<sup>65</sup> was one of them that dyd survey yt and also dyd helpe the lordes Ryve to dryve the said woods in suche manner and form as he hath above deposed

[a cross follows which is likely to be Richard Wood’s mark]

[D3]

Robert Edwards of Barton in the countie of Gloucester husbondman of thage of lx yeres and above sworne and examyned the daye and yere aforeside to the first interrogatory he deposeth and sayeth that he dothe<sup>66</sup> well knowe Thomas Chester gent the mannor of Barton Regis and the woods and lands in varyance bytwene the Quenes highnes and the saide Thomas Chester And also sayeth that the saide woods and lands in controversie be parcell of the mannor of Barton Regis / And he knoweth that to be trewe for that the lorde of the saide manor dothe receave yerely for the cole pitts that are within the said ground in varyaunce xxvjs viijd & for the tyle pitts xijs & for the cley pitts ijs ijd which are also within the saide ground in varyaunce / And further sayeth that the lymytts of the said manor of Barton Regis doth extend in to or about<sup>67</sup> the saide wood or lands in varyaunce from Brasham eastward to Stradbroke and from Stradbroke northeast ward to Olde House Grene / and from thens northeast wards to Gontten Hedd / and from Gontten Hed northeast ward to Garretts Mede / And from Garetts Mede northeast ward upp to Staple Hyll within which [folio 5 verso] lymytts the saide ground in varyaunce lyeth And sayeth also that the lordes Ryve of the saide manor of Barton Regis hath and doth use yerely to dryve the saide woods in varyaunce yerely about St Georges daye And he knoweth that to be trewe for that he hath holpen the Ryve to make his dryft dyvers times<sup>68</sup>

[D3.2]

To<sup>69</sup> the second interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that there be dyvers cole pitts & tyle pitts and clay pitts within the said woods and ground in varyaunce And further sayeth that there be of cole pitts within the said ground nowe working about fyve or sixe & iiij or iiij tyle pitts & one clay pitte and sayeth that the lord of the manor<sup>70</sup> of Barton Regis doth receave the comodytie and profytts of the said pitts And further sayeth that there ys yerely reserved and paide unto the lorde of the saide manor of Barton Regis for the cole pitts xxvjs viijd for the tyle pitts xijs & for the clay pitt ijs

<sup>63</sup> A deletion follows which could be “hys”.

<sup>64</sup> “of the said mannor” inserted superscript.

<sup>65</sup> “dyd” deleted.

<sup>66</sup> Deletion.

<sup>67</sup> “about” inserted superscript above deletion.

<sup>68</sup> “and” deleted.

<sup>69</sup> Marginal addition “Item”.

<sup>70</sup> “of Barton Regis” inserted superscript.

ijd And sayeth that the Lord of the said mannor hath the letting and setting of the same And further sayeth that the lorde of the saide mannor of Barton Regis taketh the comodytie of the saide woods and ground in varyaunce and dothe enioye the same / as parcell of his manor of Barton Regis

[D3.3]

Item to the thirde interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that the sayde land and ground in controversie ys parcell of a certeyne wood called Kingswood in the saide countye of Gloucester and yet the said ys called by the name of Kingswood And further sayeth that my lord Barkley<sup>71</sup> hath one other parcell of the saide wood called Kingswood Mr Wykes hath another parcell of the saide wood called Kingswood Mr Lacye hath another parcell of the saide Kingswood and are adioyning unto the saide lands and ground in varyaunce and are severally knowen eche from other /

[D3.4]

Item to the iiij<sup>th</sup> interrogatory he deposeth and sayeth that he never knewe the saide wood called Kingswood to be called by the name of a forest but untill nowe of late dayes [folio 6 marked "5"] but sayeth that yt hath byn called by the name of Kingswood chase / and sayeth also that there is a rainger and iiij kepers belonging unto the saide Kyngswood And that the saide kepers have alwayse claymed to cutt downe browse for the dere within the precinct of the saide wood which ys nowe in varyaunce And sayeth that the saide kepers have alwayes felled & shrudded the woods & shrudds there for browse wood And further sayeth that the tenants of the saide mannor of Barton Regis have caryed and taken awaye the saide wood so felled for browse wood after the deare had done browsing therof and carried the same home to their owne tenements for ther fewell for this deponent hath dyvers tymes caryed<sup>72</sup> awaye part of it his owne selfe for his fewell

[D3.5]

Item to the fyveth interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that the owners of Barton Regis have alwayse heretofore caused trees to be cut downe within the precinct of the saide woods or lands in varyaunce for necessary buyldinge and repayryng of the mesuages and tenements within the precinct of the saide manor of Barton Regis And sayeth that one Mr Brayne having the saide manor of Barton Regis in ferme<sup>73</sup> dyd geve licence to one Wylliam Clement to fell and cut downe<sup>74</sup> two or three trees growing within the woods in varyaunce to helpe to buyld & repayre his tenement<sup>75</sup> standing within the precinct of the mannor of Barton Regis which was brent<sup>76</sup> with fyer / And also sayeth that the lordes of the saide mannor of Barton Regis dyd alwayes tyme out of mynd allowe unto the tenants of the saide mannor fewell out of the saide wood & ground in varyaunce and further sayethe that the fewell which was allowed unto the sayed tenants of Barton Regis was the browse wood felled for the deare and gosse ther growing / and the tymber which was<sup>77</sup> geven to eny tenant

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<sup>71</sup> "Barkley inserted superscript over "Bartlett" deleted.

<sup>72</sup> "yt" deleted.

<sup>73</sup> Held for a fixed rent that entitled the holder to collect the revenues due from the property.

<sup>74</sup> "downe" inserted superscript.

<sup>75</sup> "being" deleted.

<sup>76</sup> Burned.

<sup>77</sup> "allow" deleted.



to repayre his tenement was the hole body of a tree<sup>78</sup> and the toppes of the saide tres to suche of the tenants as wold fetcche yt awaye / And sayeth also that the Ryve hath yerely allowed him out of the saide ground in varyaunce by the lordes of the saide manor of Barton Regis two lods of wood to make the pound belonging to the said manor and one lode of wood to the law daye yerely [folio 6 verso]

[D3.6]

Item to the sixth interrogatorye he can saye nothing

[D3.7]

Item to the vij<sup>th</sup> interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that of his owne knowlege he doth knowe that the saide woods and lands<sup>79</sup> in varyaunce is parcell of the saide manor of Barton Regis for that alwayes the lords Ryve dyd yerely use to dryve the saide ground in varyaunce and for that yt ys the common belonging to the saide manor of Barton Regis for all the tenants of the said manor for he sayeth that the tenants of the saide manor of Barton Regis have no other comon but only the same woods and ground in varyaunce / And sayeth also that all the inhabitants thereabouts doo knowe that the saide lands in varyaunce is parcell of the said manor of Barton Regis And more to the same interrogatoryes he cannot depose /

[a symbol follows which is likely to be Robert Edwards' mark]

[D4]

Thomas Bellingam<sup>80</sup> of Stapleton in the countie of Gloucester yoman of thage of xlv yeres and upward sworne and examyned the daye and yere aforesaide to the first interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that he doth very well knowe the saide Thomas Chester and the saide manor of Barton Regis and also the lands in varyaunce bytwene the quenes highnes and the saide Thomas Chester / And sayeth that the saide lands and woods in varyaunce are parcell of the saide manor of Barton Regis and he<sup>81</sup> knoweth these to be trewe for that the lordes and fermors of the saide manor of Barton Regis have alwayse used to receave the rente for the cole pitts tyle pitts and claye pitts which are within the saide grounds in varyaunce And also the fermors of the saide manor of Barton Regis<sup>82</sup> have used alwayes to have the wayfes and strays<sup>83</sup> which was found within the saide woods & ground in varyaunce And further sayeth that the lymytts of the saide manor of Barton Regis doeth extend [folio 7 marked "6"] in and about the saide woods in varyaunce from a place called Brasham to Stradbroke and so up along<sup>84</sup> by Stradbroke to Old Okes Grene and from Old Okes Grene to Old Wyfs Crosse and from thens to Gont hed and from Gonthedd to<sup>85</sup> Garretts mede and from Garretts mede to Stanshawes oke and from Stanshawes oke to Staple Hyll corner with in which lymytts the<sup>86</sup> saide woods

<sup>78</sup> "and the toppes of the saide tres to suche of the tennants wold fetcche yt awaye" inserted superscript.

<sup>79</sup> "ys" deleted.

<sup>80</sup> The letter "h" has been firmly deleted from surname which originally read Bellingham.

<sup>81</sup> "he" inserted superscript over a deletion.

<sup>82</sup> "Regis" inserted superscript.

<sup>83</sup> A waif was a piece of property found ownerless, which, if left unclaimed, becomes the property of the lord of the manor, and was often used in the phrase "waifs and strays" of wandering livestock.

<sup>84</sup> "to" deleted.

<sup>85</sup> "Gonthedd to" inserted superscript.

<sup>86</sup> Second "the" deleted.



in varyaunce doth lye And further this deponent sayeth that the lordes Ryve of the saide mannor of Barton doth use to dryve the saide woods and ground in varyaunce And he knoweth that to be trewe for that he hath<sup>87</sup> holpen the ryve to make his dryfte dyvers tymes and sayeth also that every tenant within the saide mannor doth fynde one to helpe to dryve the saide wood uppon<sup>88</sup> payne of amercyement<sup>89</sup> as the cort ther doth avoue / And loke what strayes<sup>90</sup> or casualties were found within the saide woods<sup>91</sup> in varyaunce the lorde of the saide manor of Barton Regis had alwayes the profytt therof answered unto him /

[D4.2]

Item to the second interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth in all things as Robert Edwards before him hath sayed saving he sayeth that there ys yerely paid for the saide tyle pitts xiijs iiijd unto the lorde of the said manor of Barton Regis

[D4.3]

Item to the third interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that the saide wood and land in varyaunce ys parcell of<sup>92</sup> a wood called Kingswood in the saide countye of Gloucester / And sayeth also that my lord Barkley Mr Lacey Mr Wykes and Mr Weston have several parcells of woods and grounds within the saide Kingswood which ys severally knowen eche from others parte by marks and bounds and ys adioynning unto the said wood nowe in varyaunce.

[D4.4]

Item to the<sup>93</sup> fourth interrogatorye he sayeth that he never knewe the saide ground and wood called Kingswood to be called by the name of the forest of Kingswood but untill nowe of late dayes / but sayeth that he hath hard yt called by the name of the chase of Kingswood and further saieth that there ys a Rainger & iiij kepers belonging to the saide [folio 7 verso] Kingswood And that the kepers<sup>94</sup> have claymed to cutt downe browswood for the deare within the precinct of the said woods in varyaunce / And also have used to fell & cut downe browse wood for the dear and that they have continually done / And he sayeth also that the tenants of the saide manor of Barton Regis have taken and caryed awaye the said wood so felled or cutt downe for browse wood and hathe caryed the same home to ther owne howses for ther fewell

[D4.5]

Item to the fyveth interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that the owners of the saide manor of Barton Regis have heretofore caused trees to be cutt downe within the precinct of the saide woods in varyaunce for necessary buyldings and repaying of the mesuages & tenements being within the precinct of the saide manor of Barton Regis / And further sayeth that the lordes of the saide mannor of Barton Regis have alwayes allowed from tyme to tyme to the tenants of the saide mannor fewell out

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<sup>87</sup> Deletion follows which might be "alwa".

<sup>88</sup> "uppon payne of amercyement as ..." inserted superscript.

<sup>89</sup> Modern amerciamen: payment or fine at the discretion of a court.

<sup>90</sup> Deletion follows.

<sup>91</sup> "of" deleted.

<sup>92</sup> "the saide" deleted.

<sup>93</sup> "the" deleted.

<sup>94</sup> "of" deleted.

of the saide<sup>95</sup> woods in varyaunce / And sayeth that the fewell which was allowed unto the tenants of the saide mannor was gosse growing within the saide ground in varyaunce and also the browse wood felled for deare and sayeth also that every of the tenants hath and doth fetch ther fewell out of the said woods in varyaunce

[D4.6]

Item to the vj<sup>th</sup><sup>96</sup> interrogatory he sayeth that there was a survey made of the saide manor of Barton Regis and that the same survey was made by one Mr Danyell of<sup>97</sup> Maydenboroughe by the comaundement of the Erle of Penbrok as this deponent supposeth / And also made the same survey by by lymytts and bounds and sayeth also that<sup>98</sup> the most parte of the auncyent tenants<sup>99</sup> of the same manor were present at the making of the same survey And sayeth that the same survey was made in<sup>100</sup> the tyme of Kinge Edward the vj<sup>th</sup> and also sayeth that the sayed woods and ground in varyaunce were then surveyed to be parte and parcell of the saide manor of Barton Regis and sayeth also that<sup>101</sup> the lands and woods in varyaunce were proved to be parcell of the saide mannor [folio 8] of Barton Regis by the othes and confirmacons of the oldest and auncyente tenants of the saide mannor of Barton Regis and that some of them were three score yeres of age some fyftie some fortie and some more and some lesse at the tyme of the making of the saide surveye<sup>102</sup> And sayeth that the names of many of<sup>103</sup> them that was at the survey were Walter Yong John Yong Robert Ellyott John Drewe Rychardus Wood Thomas Atwood Henry Curtys Robert Edwards<sup>104</sup> Rychard Hodds<sup>105</sup> Thomas Bawnton John Bennett and dyvers others whereof dyvers of them dwelleth in Barton some in Magnasfeld and some in Stapleton And sayeth that they were good and are<sup>106</sup> honest and trew men as eny dwell there aboute And sayethe that the same survey was made by the saide Erle of Pembroke's meanes & by his aucthorytie And that the same survey was to the use of the saide Erle / And also sayeth that<sup>107</sup> after that another survey was taken by one Mr Popley &<sup>108</sup> Peter Morgan by the commaundement of Sir Morrys Dennys in<sup>109</sup> the tyme of quene Mary as he supposeth of the saide manor and woods in varyaunce in lyke forme as ys above declared /

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<sup>95</sup> "mannor" deleted.

<sup>96</sup> "and last" deleted.

<sup>97</sup> "Marle" deleted.

<sup>98</sup> "that" inserted superscript.

<sup>99</sup> "of the saide manor" inserted superscript.

<sup>100</sup> "Kinge Edwards raighn" deleted.

<sup>101</sup> "yt" deleted.

<sup>102</sup> "that th" deleted.

<sup>103</sup> "many of" inserted superscript.

<sup>104</sup> "and" deleted.

<sup>105</sup> "and others" deleted.

<sup>106</sup> "and are" inserted superscript.

<sup>107</sup> "anothe" deleted.

<sup>108</sup> "& Mr Peter Morgan" insert superscript.

<sup>109</sup> "in lyke form as ys above" deleted, in the tyme of quene Mary as he supposeth" inserted superscript.

[D4.7]

Item to the seaventh<sup>110</sup> interrogatorye he can saye no more then he hath alreddie before deposed and sayed And more to the same interrogatoryes he cannot depose

Thomas Byllyngam

[folio 8 verso]

[D5]

John Warren of<sup>111</sup> the cytie of Brystowe inholder of thage of fyftie yeres or thereabouts sworne and examyned the daye and yere aforesaide to the fyrst interrogatory<sup>112</sup> deposeth and sayeth that he doth very well knowe the the<sup>113</sup> saide Thomas Chester the manor of Barton Regis and the woods and ground in varyaunce bytwene the quenes highnes and the said Thomas Chester And<sup>114</sup> sayeth that the lands and woods in controversie ys parte and parcell of the saide manor of Barton Regis which ys called Barton Regis next to Brystowe And he knoweth<sup>115</sup> that to be trewe for that he knoweth the bounds of the same mannor and for that<sup>116</sup> the lord of the saide mannor of Barton Regis have receaved the rente for the cole pytts tyle pitts and cley pitts which are within the saide ground and wood in varyaunce / And sayeth that the lymytts of the saide mannor of Barton Regis doth extend aboute the said woods in varyaunce from Brasham to Strod broke from Strod broke to Olde Wyfe Grene and from thens to the Gont Hedd and from Gont Hedd to Garretts Mede / and sayeth also that the Lordes Ryve of the manor of Barton dyd use to make his dryfte yerely thorowe the saide lands and woods in varyaunce / And sayeth that lok what profytte in casualties as weyfs strays & suche lyke were found at the drying of the same woods and ground the same was answered unto the lorde of the saide mannor of Barton Regis / And that he knoweth to be trewe for the he hath dyvers tymes helpe to make the dryfte and lok what casualties was found this deponent was<sup>117</sup> sometymes accomptable unto the lord for yt /

[D5.2]

Item to the second interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that there be many<sup>118</sup> cole pitts tyll pitts and claye pitts within the saide lands and woods in varyaunce And that their ys about iiij cole pytts nowe going & working & also ij or thre tyle pitts & one claye pytt and further sayeth that the lord of the saide mannor of Barton doth receive the comodytie and profytte of the saide pitts And sayeth also that there ys payed and reserved yerely unto the lords of the saide mannor of Barton Regis for the saide cole pitts xxvjs viijd for the said tyle pitts xiijs iiijd & for the saide Claye pitts ijs ijd [folio 9] And sayeth also that the lorde of the said manor of Barton Regis hath & doth lett and sett the same pytts and also hath the comodytie of the said woods in varyaunce and doth<sup>119</sup> enioye the same as parcell of his manor of Barton Regis

<sup>110</sup> "same" deleted, "seaventh" inserted superscript.

<sup>111</sup> "the cytie of" inserted superscript.

<sup>112</sup> "he" deleted.

<sup>113</sup> [sic].

<sup>114</sup> "yt" deleted.

<sup>115</sup> "not" deleted.

<sup>116</sup> "that" deleted.

<sup>117</sup> "sometimes" inserted superscript.

<sup>118</sup> "tyle" deleted, "cole" inserted superscript.

<sup>119</sup> "the" deleted.

[D5.3]

Item to the thirde interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that the said land and ground in controversie is called and knowen by the name of Kingswood And sayeth that my Lord Barkley hath a parcell of wood adioyning to the said woods and lands in varyaunce and Mr Wykes hath another parcell and Mr Weston hath another parcell of wood adioyning unto the same but he sayeth that all the same ys called to<sup>120</sup> by the name of Kyngs wood and<sup>121</sup> sayeth that eny of ther parts ys bounded and knowen eche from other /

[D5.4]

Item to the fourth interrogatory he deposeth and sayeth that he never herde the saide wood called Kingswood to be called by the name of the forest of Kingswood untill nowe of late dayes / but he sayeth that there ys a Rainger and iiij kepers belonging unto the saide<sup>122</sup> Kingswood And that the saide kepers have alwayse claymed to cutt downe browse for the dere within the precinct of the saide woods in varyaunce And sayeth also that the said kepers have felled and shrudded the woods & shrudds there for browse wood and that they have done continually / And sayeth that the tenants of the saide manor of Barton Regis have taken awaye the saide woods so felled for browse wood for ther fewell as yt hath byn creadably reported unto this deponent /

[D5.5]

Item to the fyfte interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that the<sup>123</sup> lordes and owners of the saide mannor of Barton Regis have heretofore felled and cutt downe trees within the precinct of the saide lands and woods in varyaunce for necessary buyldinge<sup>124</sup> and repayryng of the saide mesuages and tenements within the precinct of the said mannor of Barton Regis /<sup>125</sup> for he sayeth / that Sir Morrys Dennys being lorde of the saide manor of Barton Regis dyd appoint this deponent to delyver unto my lady Barkley sixe tres to be taken within the lands [folio 9 verso] and woods nowe in varyaunce which trees this deponent dyd delyver unto the said Lady Barkley / And also this deponent dyd delyver to certeyne of the tenants of the said mannor of Barton Regis by the comaundement of the saide Sir Morrys Dennys then this deponents master certeyn trees to be taking uppon the saide woods & ground in varyaunce for the repayryng of ther tenements / And also this deponent dyd by the comaundement of the saide Sir Morrys Dennys fell downe uppon the said ground in varyaunce about ten trees for the byldinge<sup>126</sup> of<sup>127</sup> Sir Morrys Dennys his owne howse at Syston / And also sayethe that the lord of the saide mannor dyd alwayes allowe to the tenants of the saide manor fewell out of the saide woods in varyaunce and sayeth further that ther fewell which was allowed them was gosse and the browse wodd which was felled for the deare And also sayeth that every of the tenants of the saide manor of Barton Regis that wolde myght goe and fetche gosse<sup>128</sup> for ther fewell as ys above rehersed at all tymes /

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<sup>120</sup> [sic].

<sup>121</sup> “but” deleted. “wood and” inserted superscript.

<sup>122</sup> “kep” deleted.

<sup>123</sup> “saide” deleted.

<sup>124</sup> “of” deleted.

<sup>125</sup> “but” deleted.

<sup>126</sup> “repare” deleted, “byldinge” inserted superscript.

<sup>127</sup> “his owne hou” deleted.

<sup>128</sup> “suche” deleted “gosse for ther” inserted superscript.

[D5.6]

Item to the vj<sup>th</sup> interrogatorye he cann saye nothing but that the tyme when he was appointed to be woodward for Sir Morys Dennys dyd goe with<sup>129</sup> Edmond Underhill Thomas Emerson Rychard at Wood and dyvers other of the tenants and vewed the saide woods & ground nowe in varyance as parte and parcell of the said manor of Barton Regis<sup>130</sup> and more or<sup>131</sup> further to that interrogatory he cannot depose.

[D5.7]

Item to the<sup>132</sup> vij<sup>th</sup> and last interrogatory he can depose no more of his owne knowlege then he hath alredeye deposed savinge that the same woods and lands in varyaunce called Kingswood is as well<sup>133</sup> parte and parcell of the saide manor of Barton as the marshe or medowe which ys called the kings marshe ys parcell of the saide manor / And that he hath also hard yt by creadable reporte by old auneynt men that the said lands in varyaunce was and is always taken as parcell of the manor of Barton and that the<sup>134</sup> scyte of the saide manor standeth very nere bytwene the woods nowe in varyance & the marshe called the Kings marshe And more or further to the said interrogatory he cann not depose /.

Per me John Warren

[folio 10]

[D6]

Willyam Popley of Greate Sainte Bartholmewes<sup>135</sup> of London gent of the age of lxxx yeres and upwardes sworn and examyned the daie and yere aforesaide to the first interrogatorie he deposeth and saieth uppon his othe that he dothe very well knowe the saide Thomas Chester the mannor of Barton Regis and the woodes and grounds in variaunce between the quenes highnes and the saide Thomas Chester And saieth that the lands and wooddes in controversie ys parte and parcell of the saide manor of Barton Regis And he knoweth that to be trewe for that he<sup>136</sup> with one Geffery Danyell esquire surveyed the saide manor by my lord of Pembroks comaundement and that the most parte of the tenants of the saide manor of Barton Regis with dyvers other men<sup>137</sup> dyd then surveye the same with this deponent And declared & found that the saide lands in contryversie<sup>138</sup> was parcell of the saide manor of Barton Regis And as for the lymytts of the saide manor of Barton Regis<sup>139</sup> howe far they doo extend he doth not nowe certeynly knowe And further sayeth that the lordes Ryve of the saide manor of Barton Regis<sup>140</sup> dyd always dryve the said woods and ground nowe in

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<sup>129</sup> “dyvers of the tenants” deleted.

<sup>130</sup> “as parte and parcell of the said manor of Barton Regis” inserted superscript.

<sup>131</sup> “and” deleted “or” inserted superscript.

<sup>132</sup> “las” deleted.

<sup>133</sup> “belong” deleted.

<sup>134</sup> “said” deleted.

<sup>135</sup> “within” deleted.

<sup>136</sup> “surveyed the lands” deleted, “with one Geffery Danyell esquire surveyed the saide manor” inserted superscript.

<sup>137</sup> “with dyvers other men” inserted superscript.

<sup>138</sup> “ys” deleted.

<sup>139</sup> “do” deleted.

<sup>140</sup> “hadd” deleted.

varyaunce And knoweth that to be trewe for that he hath sene the<sup>141</sup> lords Ryve<sup>142</sup> dryve the said woods /

[D6.2]

Item to the second interrogatory he deposeth and sayeth that there be dyvers cole pitts tyle pitts and claye pitts within the saide woods and ground in varyaunce but howe many of every sorte of the same pytts there be this deponent knoweth not / but he sayeth that the lorde of the saide mannor of Barton Regis dothe receave the comodytie & profyfts of the same pitts but what rent ys payed and reserved yerely for the same this deponent knoweth not but he sayeth that the rent ys paide unto the lorde of the saide manor And that he doth lett and sett the same And that the lord of the saide mannor hathe the comodytie of the said wood and ground And that he doth enioye the same as parcell of his saide mannor of Barton Regis

[D6.3]

Item to the thirde interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that the saide lands & wood in controversie is parcell<sup>143</sup> of Kingswood in the countie of Gloucester And sayeth also that my Lorde Barkley Mr Wykes Mr Newton and [folio 10 verso] Mr Weston have severally certeyne parcells of woods & ground within the saide Kingswood which ys severally knowne eche from others by marks and bounds and ys adioyinge unto the saide land and wood in varyaunce / and every of them have had several woodwards to see to the preservacon of ther several woods<sup>144</sup>

[D6.4]

Item to the iiiij<sup>th</sup> interrogatorye he sayeth that he hath not harde that the saide Kingswood were ever called by the name of the forest of Kingswood but untill nowe of late but he sayeth that there ys a Raynger and kepers belonging unto the saide Kingswood and that the kepers have claymed to cutt downe browse for dere within the precinct of the saide wood and land in varyaunce and<sup>145</sup> in the hedgrewes therabout and that they have felled & shrudded the wood for browse wood for dere when occasion dyd serve and sayeth that the tenants of the saide mannor of Barton Regis have taken & carryed awaye the best of the same browse wood for ther fewell.

[D6.5]

Item to the v<sup>th</sup> interrogatorye he deposeth and sayeth that the owners of the saide manor of Barton Regis have<sup>146</sup> felled and cutt downe tymber trees within the precinct of the saide land and wood in varyaunce for<sup>147</sup> necessary buyldinge<sup>148</sup> and repaying<sup>149</sup> of<sup>150</sup> mesuages & howses within the precinct of the said manor for he sayeth that Sir

<sup>141</sup> "m" deleted at the end of this word.

<sup>142</sup> Ryve or reeve: a supervisory official.

<sup>143</sup> "of a" deleted.

<sup>144</sup> This final phrase may have been added.

<sup>145</sup> "and in the hedgrewes thinserabout" inserted superscript.

<sup>146</sup> "have" deleted.

<sup>147</sup> "suche?" deleted.

<sup>148</sup> "for the" deleted "and" inserted superscript.

<sup>149</sup> "and" deleted.

<sup>150</sup> "nere" deleted.

Morrys Dennis then<sup>151</sup> being owner<sup>152</sup> of the saide manor of Barton Regis caused certeyne trees to be felled uppon the saide woods and ground in varyaunce for the<sup>153</sup> buylding of his house at Syson and sayeth that he hard it credably reported that the lordes of the saide manor dyd allow his tenants of the same manor fewell out of the said woods in varyaunce and sayth that ther fewell which was allowed them was fyrsse browsewood & gosse /

[D6.6]

Item to the sixth<sup>154</sup> interrogatory he deposeth and sayeth that there was a survey made of the saide manor of Barton Regis And sayeth that he this deponent together with one Geffery Danyell esquire by the comaundement of the Erle of Penbrok dyd survey the said manor And that the same survey was taken by lymytts and bounds And sayeth further<sup>155</sup> [folio 11] that the most part of the tenants of the saide mannor of Barton was then present And he supposeth that it ys about xvj yeres since the same survey was made / And sayeth further that the saide lands in varyance were then surveyed as part<sup>156</sup> and parcell of the saide mannor of Barton Regis and further sayeth that the same was surveyed by the othes and informacon of the tenants of the saide manor of Barton Regis for he sayeth that the daye before they went and surveyed the same manor this deponent & the said Geffrey Danyell caused all the tenants of the said mannor to come together and dyd sware them to make and geve trewe informacon of the bounds & lymytts of the said manor And also sayeth that most of the same tenants that were sworne to the survey were very old men some above threscore and some fyftie and some above at the tyme of the making of the same survey and so proved and<sup>157</sup> found the same lands in varyaunce to be parcell of the said manor but he sayeth that he doth not remember the names of them that gave them ther informacon but sayeth that they dwell within the precinct of the said manor of Barton Regis And sayeth that they were very honest and of good credett as any<sup>158</sup> about that country And further sayeth that yt was surveyed by the said Erle of Penbroks meanes & by his auctorytie and that the same survey was ingrossed by the saide Mr Danyell and delyvered to the said Erle of Penbrok And further sayeth that there was another survey made by one Peter Morgan by the comaundent of Sir Morys Denny<sup>159</sup> of all the said manor of Barton Regis and the same was surveyed lykewyse by all the tenants of the said manor And that they surveyed the saide lands & woods in varyaunce as parcell of the saide manor of Barton Regis and that he knoweth to be trewe for that he dyd wryte the same Survey agayne after they had made yt at the request of the saide Peter Morgan and that survey was taken a little before the goinge to newe haven.<sup>160</sup>

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<sup>151</sup> "then" inserted superscript.

<sup>152</sup> "lorde" deleted "owner" inserted superscript.

<sup>153</sup> "necessary" deleted.

<sup>154</sup> "fyrst" deleted "sixth" inserted superscript.

<sup>155</sup> "that" deleted.

<sup>156</sup> "to be" deleted, "as part" inserted superscript.

<sup>157</sup> "they" deletion, "and" inserted superscript.

<sup>158</sup> "present" deleted.

<sup>159</sup> "by the" deleted.

<sup>160</sup> An expeditionary force, commanded by Ambrose Dudley, was sent by Elizabeth I, to Newhaven (Le Havre) to support the Huguenots in the first French war of religion, W. T. MacCaffrey, "The Newhaven Expedition, 1562–3", *Historical Journal*, 40 (1997), 1–21.

[folio 11 verso]

[D6.7]

Item to the vij<sup>th</sup> and last interrogatory he sayeth that of his owne knowlege he can saye nor<sup>161</sup> depose no more then he hath allredye sayed & deposed / but he sayeth that one Rychard Hyett who dwelt about the borders of Kingswood<sup>162</sup> about fyftie yeres ago being then of the age of threescore & tenn yeres and one Dymmock dwelling by the said Rychard Hiatt being then of thage of foure score yeres dyd<sup>163</sup> declare unto this deponent sayeing that they dyd greatly marveyle whie the same woods there shold be called by the name of Kingswood consydering that the king had nether land nor wood ther untill Warwycks lands come to the kings hands And then this deponent asked them saying whose ys the same woods then And they answered that parte therof belonged unto the manor of Barton Regis which was royal land and the other parte<sup>164</sup> dyd belong to my lord Barkley Mr Wykes & Mr Weston And more or further to the saide interrogatoryes he cannot depose.

William Popley

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<sup>161</sup> “and” deleted.

<sup>162</sup> “be” deleted.

<sup>163</sup> Deletion follows.

<sup>164</sup> “were” and another word deleted here.



# BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

Abraham, John [RGL8]

Tenant of Ridgeway manor 1540.<sup>1</sup>

Adams, William [S16 1534, E10 1540, E48 1544]

Mother Johanna (dead by 1553), Richard (relationship not specified)<sup>2</sup> [S16]; holds Constable's close with wife Elizabeth and son John [E10], son John, daughter Margaret [E48]; Elizabeth Adams holds a mese and two leases[R68–69].

Adlam, Johanna [M30 1544]

Eldest son Thomas.

Adlam, Andrew [R194]

Andres, John [R104]

Ap Ryce, Gregory [E20 1520, E21 1536, E22 1536], dead by 1558

Son John; may be identical with the Gregory Pers, who held a close in Barton Hundred for a rent of 13s 4d from the Guild of Kalendars.<sup>3</sup>

Ap Ryce, John [E19 1543, E70] [R19] [R129–30]

Freeholder as well as copyholder by May 1553, John ap Ryss bought his three tenements in West Street from Sir Maurice Dennys in 1558.<sup>4</sup> His son, William, entered the Inner Temple in May 1567.<sup>5</sup> John secured a grant of arms before 1574.<sup>6</sup> The pedigree shows him to have married Alice Brayne of Stapleton, probably the daughter of John Brayne and sister of Agnes Brayne, who married William Blunte the mother of John, Morrys, Anthony and William Blount, whom William mentioned in his will when he died in 1594.<sup>7</sup>

Arden, Ales [R174]

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<sup>1</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle, 157.

<sup>2</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle, 159.

<sup>3</sup> Orme, "The Guild of Kalendars, Bristol", 50.

<sup>4</sup> BRO 8015 (94) a.

<sup>5</sup> BRO 8015 (94) b.

<sup>6</sup> *Visitation of the County of Gloucestershire*, 136.

<sup>7</sup> TNA PROB 11/84/471.

Arden, Edward [R161]

Probably the Edward Arden who was involved in a case before the Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes in 1575, involving allegations of bigamy and violence.<sup>8</sup>

Arden, Richard [M15, 1532, M16 1541] [R195]

Wife Margaret [R193], sons Richard and Christopher; associated with Robert son of Robert Arden in [M15].

Arden, Robert gent [E74]

Freeholder.

Arden, Robert [M22, 1533] [M23 1529] dead by 1553

Wife Alice, sons John and Edward. Perhaps the Robert Arden, whose daughter Joan married the tanner, Thomas Addams.<sup>9</sup> Edward may have been the Edward Arden who was involved in the attack on Lady Berkeley's pool and mill at Mangotsfield in 1538.<sup>10</sup>

Arondell, William [RGS8 1556]

Granted property Ridgeway by John White, which he assigned to Edward Sherott.

Aslyne, Ashlyinge, Assheling or Astlyinge, John [R139] [RGS4]<sup>11</sup>

Aslyne, William [C6, marginal addition 5]

At Wood, Agnes [S19, S25 1526]

Probably the widow of John Atwoode mentioned in [C7 marginal addition 6]<sup>12</sup> [S19] for term of her life – reversion granted to John Williams, Alice his wife and Clement his son in 1538; [S25] for term of her life. She may have been the mother of Thomas Attwoode, who paid the same rent as [S25] in 1563 [R115]; probably Agnes Adwood of [C7 marginal addition 6].

At Wood, Hugh [S7 1510] dead by 1553.

Wife, Joanna, son Richard [R101–103] see also Wood, Richard.

At Wood, Isabel [S23 1534]

For term of her life, widow.

Atwoode, John [C7 marginal addition 6]

Held by copy 1486/7 and let his tenement to John Addams during the stewardship of 1520–33. Tenement in tenure of the widow Agnes Adwood in 1553.

<sup>8</sup> *The Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes within the Dioceses of Bristol and Gloucester, 1574*, ed. F. D. Price (BGAS Records Section, 1972), 83, 95, 97, 102, 110.

<sup>9</sup> Wadley, no. 389, p. 240.

<sup>10</sup> *Lives of the Berkeleys*, ii, 269.

<sup>11</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle, 158.

<sup>12</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle, 159.

Atwood, Thomas [D5.6]

Mentioned among those who conducted the survey in a deposition in the case concerning Barton Regis woods, 1569. Perhaps the son of Agnes Atwood.

Bampton, Thomas [M14, 1538] [R164] see also Bawnton

Wife Johanna, unnamed son; probably bought his holding from Richard Dennys in the 1560s.<sup>13</sup>

Barkley, Lady see Berkeley, Lady

Barkley, Lord see Berkeley, Lord

Bartley, Richard see Berkeley, Richard

Barwycke, John, see Berwick, John

Bassette, Edward [M2 1544, M3 1543]

Wife Mary, sons Gyles (dead), Robert; servant to Nicholas Poyntz, knight.<sup>14</sup> Walter, son of Edward Basset, gentleman, of Downnyng in parish of Mangotsfield was apprenticed to Thomas Amorgan, a Bristol tailor in 1550.<sup>15</sup>

Bassett, Robert [RGS8]

Possessed a quit rent on William Arondell's property leased from Ridgeway, probably the son of Edward Bassett.

Bate, John [RGL1 1523] [RGS6 1536]

Ridgeway tenant in Frampton Cotterell.

Bawnton, Thomas [D4.6] [R164]

Mentioned among those who conducted the Barton Regis survey in a deposition in the case concerning Barton Regis woods, 1569. Probably Thomas Bampton of [M14] because the rent shown in the survey and that in the rental are the same.

Baylye, Thomas [M11 1544]

Wife Agnes, son John. Lands in Mangotsfield and a common of pasture in Kingswood were sold to Thomas Bayle by Richard Dennys and his wife Anne.<sup>16</sup>

Becher, Henry [RGS8]

Bellingham, Christyan [S21 1537] dead by 1563

Children Thomas [D4] [R113] and Johanna. Thomas was probably the yeoman, aged 45 and above, who was a witness in the case concerning Barton Regis woods in 1569. Resident at Stapleton. Thomas Billingham bailiff [RGS4]. Probably the Thomas Bellingham married to Agnes, daughter of John Gervys and Alice Addams.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>13</sup> CPR, Elizabeth I, vol. III: 1563–6, no. 3008.

<sup>14</sup> TNA C 1/1400/38.

<sup>15</sup> CBAB, part 2, no. 1395.

<sup>16</sup> CPR, Elizabeth I, vol. IV: 1566–9, no. 705.

<sup>17</sup> Wadley no. 389, p. 239.

Johanna may have been the Johane Bellengame who rented a garden in Merchant Street, formerly the property of St James Priory, which was allocated to Sir Charles Somerset in 1579.<sup>18</sup>

Benette, Johanna [M17, 1533]

Son John [R190] [D4.6]. John Bennett mentioned among those who conducted the Barton Regis survey in a deposition in the case concerning Barton Regis woods, 1569. John Bennett perhaps the Bennett who was a tenant of Richard Dennys [RGS8].

Berkeley, Lady, probably Cicely, died 1558 [D5.5]

Widow of Sir Thomas Berkeley of Mangotsfield, given trees by authority of Sir Maurice Dennys. Cicely Berkeley's will was proved in 1559.<sup>19</sup>

Berkeley, Sir Richard (1531–1604) [R83, R85]

Sheriff of Gloucestershire, knighted 1574, Member of Parliament 1604.<sup>20</sup> Appears in the Gloucester roll recording the court of survey, but does not appear in the Barton Regis survey as a freeholder. Purchased Stapleton from Dennys family and built Stoke House.

Berkeley, Lord (1534–1613) [D1.3, D2.3, D3.3, D4.3, D5.3, D6.3, D6.7]

Henry Berkeley, 7th Baron Berkeley, holder of land in Barton Regis woods.<sup>21</sup> Appears in the Gloucester roll recording the court of survey as the successor of Simon Blount at Mangotsfield.

Berwick, John [RGS1, RGS6, RGS7]

Also spelt Barwyck, gentleman, of Eston Priors, Wiltshire, General Receiver for the lands of Edward Seymour, probably responsible for the Longleat survey.

Birch, John (c. 1515–1581)

Baron of the Exchequer, who heard the case concerning Barton Regis woods, 1569.<sup>22</sup>

Blunte William [M1 1535]

Gentleman, wife Agnes, daughter Johanna; son of Robert Blunte [C1, marginal addition 1]; supported Mistress Kemys in her dispute with the steward [C12 marginal addition 10]. Probably a member of the Blount family that had held Mangotsfield for several generations, but the Visitation of Gloucestershire (1623) names William's father as Maurice Blount.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Latimer, "St James", 133.

<sup>19</sup> *Tudor Wills*, no. 187.

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/berkeley-sir-richard-1531-1604>; J. S. McGee, 'The Mental World of Sir Richard Berkeley', in *Protestant Identities* ed. M. McClendon, J. P. Ward and M. MacDonald, 86; T. Nott, "Sir Richard Berkeley" *Regional History*, 13 (2005), 15–18.

<sup>21</sup> G.E. Cokayne, *The Complete Peerage*, ed, Vicary Gibbs (14 vols in 15), 2 (London: St. Catherine Press, 1912), 138–40.

<sup>22</sup> Foss, *Biographia Juridica*, 96.

<sup>23</sup> *Visitation of the County of Gloucestershire*, 24.

Bornell, Jorg [George] [R66], perhaps George Brudenell

Perhaps the George Burnell of Bristol, sleigh maker, who bought John Smith's house on the weir in 1549.<sup>24</sup>

Brayne, Henry or Harry [D3.5] [R143–148]

Capital seneschal and fermor of Barton Regis in 1553, [S1 1552, S5 1552, M20 1550, E57 1550] and freeholder of lands formerly belonging to St James Priory [E67]. Brayne was a merchant tailor from London, who bought into the land market after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, succeeded by son Robert.<sup>25</sup>

Brayne, Robert [RGS2 1569, RGS4, RGS5] died 1571

Son and successor of Henry Brayne as holder of the lands of St James Priory.<sup>26</sup>

Brooke, Hugh, esquire [E69] died 1584

Freeholder, described in the Gloucester roll as an armiger, Brooke was the grandson of a Serjeant-at-law, Thomas Brooke and great-grandson of Richard Ameryk. He owned the manor of Ashton Philips in Long Ashton.<sup>27</sup> May have been the son of John Brooke, serjeant at law and steward of Bedminster for the duke of Buckingham.<sup>28</sup>

Brown, John [R86–87]

Browne, Richard [RGL9]

Tenant of Ridgeway manor at Downend 1540.

Browne, Robert [RGS2]

Smith of Lawford's gate

Brudenell, George [E49 1542]

Wife Mald, daughter Emole; may be identical with Jorg Bornell [R66].

Chapman, Anne [R43–46]

Probably the female juror who appears on the Gloucester roll as Chepman with no first name.

Chester, Thomas, [RGS3] [RGS4] [RGS6] [RGS7] (c. 1524–1583)

Member of Parliament; purchased manor and hundred of Barton Regis 1564.<sup>29</sup>

Chester, William [R5–6] died 1573

Whittawer or glovemaking, brother of Thomas Chester.<sup>30</sup> He bequeathed the houses in Barton which he "bowght for lieves" from Sir Maurice Dennys and his brother to his son, Harry, and his wife, Joan.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>24</sup> *The Ledger of John Smyth 1538–1550*, ed. Jean Vanes (BRS XXVIII, 1975), 246.

<sup>25</sup> Latimer, "St James".

<sup>26</sup> TNA PROB 11/53/133.

<sup>27</sup> *Calendar of the Correspondence of the Smyth Family*, ed. Bettey, 4, fn. 4.

<sup>28</sup> Barbara J. Harris, *Edward Stafford, Third Duke of Buckingham 1478–1521* (Stanford UP, 1986), 219.

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/chester-thomas-1524-83>.

<sup>30</sup> Waters, *Genealogical Memoirs of the Families of Chester*, 18–19.

<sup>31</sup> Wadley, no. 320.

Clement, John [E57 1550]  
Wife Alice, unnamed son.

Clement, John [RGL7] [RGS4]  
Tenant of Ridgeway manor in 1540, grant subsequently made to John and Isabel his wife. Tenancy surrendered to Matthew Smyth 1573;<sup>32</sup> possibly church warden of St Philip and St Jacob's church.<sup>33</sup>

Clement, Robert [E43 1538] [R21–22]  
A copyhold for his life only is recorded in the Barton Regis survey.

Clement, Thomas [E24 1544, E25 1531] [R14–15, R47, R88–90, R93–94]  
Wife Agnes, son Thomas.

Clement, William [D3.5] [E44 1503] [R62, R74–75] [RGS4 1552, RGS5 1559]  
Mentioned in the case concerning Barton Regis woods, 1569; Henry Brayne gave him licence to fell trees to repair his tenements. Held Goseplace by copy for his life [E44] and had been granted property from the Ridgeway manor in 1552 for three lives, his own, his wife Isabel and son John. Perhaps identical with the inn holder, William Clemend who had a wife Elizabeth and son John and died in 1572.<sup>34</sup>

Cole, Stephen, gent. [S22 1544] dead by 1563  
Wife Katherine [R117], daughter Johanna; steward of Nicholas Poyntz.<sup>35</sup>

Collens, John [RGS4]

Colyns, Allys [R49]

Collymore, Humfrey [M7 1543]  
Father John, brother James; bought reversion of Hugh Rodley's land, which was in hands of Alice Rodley. In the 1563 rent roll Alice Collymore paid for a mese [R191].

Compton, John [E54 1522, E58 1535] dead by 1553  
Wife Agnes, dead by 1553, step daughter Agnes [E54], son John [E58].

Conway, John [M24 1535]  
Wife Agnes, son Peter; probably the son of Thomas Conway, died 1511/12, sister Anne [C5 marginal addition 4]; supported Mistress Kemys in her dispute with the steward [C12 marginal addition 10].

Cooke, Thomas [E8 1527] dead by 1553<sup>36</sup>  
Wife Elizabeth [R17, R70–71], son Thomas. Elizabeth Cooke held the property in 1563, together with a shop. She was probably the Elizabeth Cooke who held four

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<sup>32</sup> BRO AC/D/7/15.

<sup>33</sup> BRO P St P J/D/3/b.

<sup>34</sup> Wadley, no. 321.

<sup>35</sup> TNA C 1/1494/37. *City Chamberlains' Accounts in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries*, ed. D. M. Livock (BRS XXIV, 1965), 65.

<sup>36</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle, 157.

acres of meadow in the King's marsh, formerly the property of St James Priory, which had passed into the possession of the Brayne family.<sup>37</sup>

Cornyshe, John [S24 1538]

Wife Katherine, daughter Edith.

Corye, James [RGS4]

Corye, John, dead by 1553 [E12 1538] [R138]

Wife Katherine, son Thomas.

Corye, John [RGS4]

Perhaps son of Thomas Corye, tenant of Thomas Chester.

Corye, Robert [E36 1541, E37 1544]

Wife Margaret, sons John and William [R40]; perhaps the Robert Corie, late of Barton Hundred, whose son Thomas was apprenticed to William Briggs, a Bristol tailor in 1559 and who transferred his apprenticeship to Edward Sheratt in 1563<sup>38</sup>; son James to Nicholas Philpott grocer in 1563,<sup>39</sup> having previously been with Thomas Philpott grocer.<sup>40</sup> Perhaps the Robert Corye whose parents, William and Isabel Corye, took a holding from Saint James' priory in October 1522, which Robert subsequently bought.<sup>41</sup>

Corye, Thomas [E13 1527, E14 1540, E15 1540]

Wife Elizabeth, son John, son Thomas; probably a further son Robert mentioned in respect of the grant of Constable's close [end of the customs of the manor]; probably the Thomas Cory who held a messuage, formerly the property of St James Priory, that had passed into the possession of the Brayne family.<sup>42</sup>

Cote or Cotes, William [RGS4]

Probably the William Coate, who held a messuage or tenement, formerly the property of St James Priory, which had passed into the possession of the Brayne family.<sup>43</sup>

Curtys, Harry [D2.5] [D4.6] [R95–97] [S4 1528, S5 1552]

Wife Elizabeth, son Richard; permitted to fell a tree by Sir Nicholas Poyntz. Mentioned among those who conducted the survey in a deposition in the case concerning Barton Regis woods, 1569.

Danyell, Geoffrey [D4.6, D6, D6.6]<sup>44</sup>

Surveyor, employed by William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, to survey Barton Regis in 1553. Surveyor to Queen Anne [of Cleves] and Queen Katherine [Parr], commissioner

<sup>37</sup> Latimer, "St James", 130.

<sup>38</sup> CBAB, part 3, nos. 814 and 1331.

<sup>39</sup> CBAB, part 3, no. 1409.

<sup>40</sup> CBAB, part 3, no. 1204.

<sup>41</sup> Hicks, "Original Documents relating to Bristol", p. 139–40, no. 3.

<sup>42</sup> Latimer, "St James", 130.

<sup>43</sup> Latimer, "St James", 122.

<sup>44</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/daniell-geoffrey-1516-5861>.

for the peace in Wiltshire, secured property in Marlborough; mentioned in the will of John White of Bristol.<sup>45</sup>

Darbye, Johanna [E2 1521]

Son, Richard.

Davys, John [S6 1542]

Wife Elene, son John; perhaps identical with John Hewys [R107] as the rents for the tenements are the same.

Dennys or Denys, Sir Maurice [D1.5, D2.6, D5.5, D5.6, D6.5] (c. 1516–63)

Younger son of Sir William Dennys of Dyrham and Siston, he entered the Inner Temple and became a lawyer. His fortunes were founded on his appointment as Receiver of the Order of St John during Henry VIII's religious changes and his marriage to Elizabeth Statham, the wealthy widow of a mercer. Knighted in 1547, he went on to become Treasurer of Calais in Edward VI's reign, but fell from favour under Mary I, perhaps because of Protestant religious sympathies. He secured Barton Regis in the 1550s and sold it on in pieces.<sup>46</sup> Reference is made to his use of timber from Barton Regis woods in the building of his new house at Siston Court in John Warren's deposition in the case concerning Barton Regis woods, 1569.

Dennys, Richard [RGS8]

Son of Sir Walter Dennys and heir of his uncle, Sir Maurice Dennys.<sup>47</sup>

Dennys, William [R140] [R179–181] [RGS8]

Dole, Thomas [E62 1538] dead by 1563

Smith; wife Elizabeth [R136], daughter Johanna; his wife died in 1570.<sup>48</sup>

Drewe, Gregory [RGS4]

Drewe, John [D4.6] [E9 1540] [R42]

Wife Elene, son William; mentioned among those who conducted the survey in a deposition in the case concerning Barton Regis woods, 1569, illegally occupied one acre of land in Conylez in the manor of Barton Regis, which the court showed to have been in the tenure of James Fawcett since 1531.<sup>49</sup>

Drewe, William [E23 1524, E39 1540]

[E23] Wife Isabel, son John; [E39] wife Elizabeth, son Thomas. Perhaps the William Drew assessed at £6 and holding a bow in the military survey of 1522.<sup>50</sup>

Druyne, Thomas [R189]

<sup>45</sup> TNA PROB/11/42A.

<sup>46</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/denys-sir-maurice-1516-63>.

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/denys-richard-1525-9394>.

<sup>48</sup> *Tudor Wills*, no. 3.

<sup>49</sup> *Some Manorial Accounts of St Augustine's Abbey Bristol*, ed. Sabin, 158.

<sup>50</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle, 157.



Dymmock [D6.7] born c. 1440

Resident near Kingswood c. 1520, probably William Dymmoke, assessed under Stapleton at £3 and holding arrows in the military survey of 1522.<sup>51</sup>

Dymoke, Alice [S27, 1542]

Daughters, Agnes and Alice.

Dymoke, John [R100]

Ector, James [R108]

Edwards, Robert [D3, D4.6], born c. 1509

Husbandman; mentioned among those who conducted the survey in Thomas Bellingham's deposition in the case concerning Barton Regis woods, 1569 and witness in same case.

Ellis, Raffie [RGS7]

Ralph Ellis was the collector at Ridgeway for the Seymour family.<sup>52</sup> His daughter Ellen Myller inherited property in Mangotsfield given to him for his service.

Elyott, Robert [D4.6] [E16 1535] [R25]

Wife Agnes, stepson William Abraham; mentioned among those who conducted the survey in a deposition in the case concerning Barton Regis woods, 1569, probably the Robert Ellyet of Barton hundred to whom the merchant Robert Ellyett left his "wurst gowne of ffoynes and my beest peir of hoses" in 1545.<sup>53</sup> Probably the Robert Elliott who held two messuages or tenements, formerly the property of St James Priory which had passed into the possession of the Brayne family.<sup>54</sup>

Emerson, Thomas [D5.6] [R170–171]

Inspected the Barton Regis woods in company with John Warren the woodward in the time of Sir Maurice Denny; probably the eponymous Emerson of Emerson's Green.

Evans, Elene [E59 1528]

For her life.

Evans, John [E60 1540] [R134]

Wife Elene, daughter Elene; probably the John Evans who held two messuages or tenements, two acres of mead in the King's marsh and a close of pasture called Redfurlonge, formerly the property of St James Priory, which passed into the possession of the Brayne family.<sup>55</sup>

Eyton, Richard [R105–106]

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<sup>51</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle, 160.

<sup>52</sup> *Report on the MSS preserved at Longleat*, vol. IV, ed. Blatcher, 332.

<sup>53</sup> Wadley, no. 292, p. 182

<sup>54</sup> Latimer, "St James", 122.

<sup>55</sup> Latimer, "St James", 122, 123, 128.

Fawcett, James [M27 1553, E50 1529, E51 1534, E52 1531] [RGL3] [RGS1], dead by 1563

Wife Sibyl [R8–11] [R149–151] [R197–98] [RGS4], step daughter Elene, variously Elene Attwood and Elene Wood. Sibyl was probably the Sible Flancett who held messuages and tenements, formerly the property of St James Priory, which had passed into the possession of the Brayne family.<sup>56</sup>

Fitzjames, John [E63] (c. 1465/70 – c. 1542)

Freeholder in Barton Regis. Lord Chief Justice of England 1526–39, Recorder of Bristol, Attorney-General and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Humphrey Coningsby, Lord Chief Justice, and widow of Richard Berkeley of Stoke Gifford.<sup>57</sup>

Framton, Elizabeth [R177]

Fraunce, Edward [RGS4]

Tenant of Thomas Chester.

Frynde, William [M13 1535] [R162]

Wife Johanna, son John; perhaps the son of John Frend of Mangotsfield.<sup>58</sup>

Fyjit, Robert [R192]

Fyllpott, Nycolas [R63–65]

Grocer,<sup>59</sup> wife Bridget; probably the Nicholas Philpott to whom Richard Dennys sold lands in Mangotsfield, Moorend and Downend.<sup>60</sup>

Gefarys or Jefferis, Harry [R55–56] [RGS4]

Gerard, Sir Gilbert, died 1593

Member of Parliament, Master of the Rolls, Attorney General in the case concerning Barton Regis woods, 1569.<sup>61</sup>

Gonninge, Henry [RGS4]

His will proved in 1584 indicates that he held La Graunge and Woodroves, inherited from his father John.<sup>62</sup>

Gonning, John

Wife Joanna, son John, granted seven acres of Constable's close [end of customs of manor].

<sup>56</sup> Latimer, "St James", 129.

<sup>57</sup> J. H. Baker, 'Fitzjames, Sir John (c.1470–1538?)', ODNB [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/9611>].

<sup>58</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle, 158.

<sup>59</sup> CBAB, part 3, nos. 498, 807, 1249, 1334, 1409.

<sup>60</sup> CPR, Elizabeth I, vol. VI: 1572–5, no. 1043; BRO 5138 (3).

<sup>61</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/gerard-sir-gilbert-1593>; Christopher W. Brooks, 'Gerard, Sir Gilbert (d. 1593)', ODNB [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/10552>].

<sup>62</sup> TNA PROB 11/68/45.

Gonnynge, John [E45 1542, E46 1540]

Wife Christyan, eldest son unnamed, probably Harry [R50–R53]

Henry Brayne granted a messuage called le Graunge and cottage called Woodroves, 20 acres of arable, 9 of pasture and 4 of meadow formerly belonging to St James priory to John Gonnyng in 1554 and Gonnyng also held a pasture called Estlondes in the parish of Mangotsfied from the Kemys chantry at St Philip's church.<sup>63</sup>

Gonnynge, Thomas [E47 1522] [R41]

His holding was for his life only. A Thomas Gonnyng also held land and pasture from the Fortheys chantry of St Philip's church.<sup>64</sup>

Greene, William [R126]

Probably the William Greene who held a water mill known as Green's or Grove Mill, formerly the property of St James Priory, which had passed into the possession of the Brayne family.<sup>65</sup> Probably the husband of widow Greene [RGS4].

Harley, Robert, gent [E76]

Freeholder; held property in right of his wife, the reversion of which was sold by his son, Roger, to Edward Tynte in 1554.<sup>66</sup>

Harley, Roger [R1] [R132]

Probably the son of Robert Harley, who sold property to Edward Tynte in 1554.

Harvard, John [R77]

Hawkyns, Johanna [E42 1538] dead by 1563

Widow; son John, daughter Edyth.

Hawkyns, John [E11 1527] [R23–24, R73]

Wife Agnes, son John.

Hewys, John [R107]

Perhaps identical with John Davys [S6 1542] as the rents for the tenements are the same.

Highate, Margaret [RGL10]

Probably identical with Margaret Huytt.

Hoddes, Richard [D4.6] [S1 1552, S2 1540, S3 1534, S11 1510]

Wife, Agnes [S3 1534], widow of Robert Wethurley and mother of Thomas Wethurley [S11] [R118], son, John [S1 1552, S2 1540, S3 1534] [R109–111], daughter-in-law Elizabeth [S1]; fellow copyholder with Matthew Underhill [S2 1540]; mentioned among those who conducted the survey in a deposition in the case concerning Barton

<sup>63</sup> CPR, Philip and Mary, vol. II: 1554–5, 1; CPR, Edward VI, vol. II: 1548–9, 107.

<sup>64</sup> CPR Edward VI, vol. II: 1548–9, 107.

<sup>65</sup> Latimer, "St James", 128.

<sup>66</sup> BRO 6685/1.

Regis woods, 1569; probably identical with Richard Hoddys, assessed at £4 in the military survey of 1522.<sup>67</sup>

Hoper, Thomas [RGL6]

Tenant of Ridgeway manor 1540; probably the Thomas Hoper of St Philip's, husbandman, who appeared in a chancery lawsuit, 1518–29.<sup>68</sup>

Howell, Johanna [S28, 1511]

Widow, son Richard; possibly the widow of Matthew Howell, assessed at £4 and holding bow and arrows in 1522.<sup>69</sup>

Huytt, Margaret [RGL5]

Probably identical with Margaret Highate; widow of Humphrey Seymour and Richard Hyett.<sup>70</sup> Jointure paid from the manor of Ridgeway until 1540 and from other Seymour property.<sup>71</sup>

Hyett, Richard born c. 1450 [D6.7]

Resident on the boundaries of Kingswood around 1520, Hyett was the second husband of Margaret, widow of Humphrey Seymour.<sup>72</sup> Assessed as Richard Hiet in Mangotsfield and as Richard Hielt in Stapleton in the 1522 military survey.<sup>73</sup> Assessed at £26 13s 4d for the Lay subsidy of 1524, one of the highest assessments in Barton Hundred, suggesting that he was an important landholder.<sup>74</sup> Possibly the Richard Hyett, to whom St Augustine's Abbey leased half their fishery at Erlingham.<sup>75</sup>

Hylberd, Richard [S10] [R119]

Wife unnamed; copy not seen, no date of issue, during wife's lifetime.

Hylle, John [M32 1510] dead by 1553

Wife Johanna, son Nicholas; wife remarried to John Kemeys and held land in her own right at Mangotsfield.

Jefferis, Henry see Gefarys, Harry.

Jermane, John [R184–185]

Jerves, Isabel [R196]

Probably identical with Elizabeth, wife of Richard Jervys.

<sup>67</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle, 160.

<sup>68</sup> TNA C 1/521/32. Plaintiffs: Thomas Hoper and Elizabeth his wife, executrix and late the wife of Baldwin Collyns of Newbury, Berkshire. Defendant: John [Wakeman], bishop of Gloucester, formerly abbot of Tewkesbury, concerning the rebuilding of the chancel of St Philip's, Bristol.

<sup>69</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle, 159.

<sup>70</sup> BRO AC/D/1/110.

<sup>71</sup> *Report on the MSS preserved at Longleat*, vol. IV, ed. Blatcher.

<sup>72</sup> BRO AC/D/1/110.

<sup>73</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle, 158, 159.

<sup>74</sup> *Bristol and Gloucestershire Lay Subsidy*, ed. Faraday, 174.

<sup>75</sup> *Manorial Accounts of St Augustine's Abbey*, ed. Sabin, 77.

Jervys, Richard [M31 1540]  
Wife Elizabeth.

Kemeys, Hugh, gentleman [E73]  
Freeholder; probably a descendant of Roger Kemys (died 3 January 1485) who held one third of Oldbury, the Wildhouse in Stapleton and six other messuages in Stapleton, plus two in Barton Regis.<sup>76</sup>

Kemeys, John [RGL2]  
Wife Johan, stepson Nicholas Hyll. Probably the John Kemys who was assessed at £40 for the 1524 lay subsidy.<sup>77</sup>

Kemys, Johanna, widow [M33]  
Widow by 1553. Had taken an action against Sir Anthony Poyntz who had distressed her for payment of rent ahead of the due date [C12, marginal addition 10]. Probably the widow successively of John Hylle and John Kemeys.

Kyte, Richard [RGS3, RGS4]

Lacey, John, died 1577 [D3.3, D4.3]  
Son of William Lacey of Northumberland, Bristol merchant 1565, purchased Hanham Abbots; mentioned as landholder in Kingswood in the case concerning Barton Regis woods, 1569.<sup>78</sup>

Lane, Ellen [R20]

Lase, Anthony [R12]

Lathebery, William [S9 1544, S14 1540]  
Wife Margaret [R98–99], son Robert; brother John [S14]; co copyholder [S14]  
Johanna wife of William Clerke.

Lytle, William [M5 1533] [R183]  
Wife Johanna, daughter Alice.

Malltbye, Edward (dead by 1553) [M18, 1537] [M28, 1539]  
Wife Margaret [M18], son John. His holding was in the hands of Margaret's second husband, John Roo in 1553; associated with Edmond Underhill [M28].

Maskcoll, Avyse [R13]  
Probably the wife of Richard Maskall, butcher.<sup>79</sup>

Merchaunt, Roger [RGS2]  
Smith of Lawford's gate.

<sup>76</sup> CIPM Henry VII, Volume 1, no. 66 p. 29.

<sup>77</sup> *Bristol and Gloucestershire Lay Subsidy*, ed. Faraday, 172.

<sup>78</sup> H. T. Ellacombe, *History and Antiquities of the Parish of Bitton* (Exeter: privately printed by W. Pollard, 1881–3) 92, 120.

<sup>79</sup> CBAB, part 3, no. 1366.

Monke, John, [S8 1558] dead by 1553

Wife Alice, son Thomas [R92], possibly identical with John Monke, assessed for the 1522 military survey in Stapleton.<sup>80</sup>

Morgan, Peter [D1.6, D2.6, D4.6, D6.6]

Member of Parliament for Warminster, resident of Bitton<sup>81</sup> and surveyor of Barton Regis at the request of Sir Maurice Dennys.

Mortene or Morton, Nycolas [R54] [RGS3]

Mursley or Musly, Gylles [RGS4]

Myllar, Thomas [RGS3, RGS4]

Probably identical with Thomas Myllard.

Myllard, Thomas [R29–31]

Myllarde, William [M29 1544][R176]

Wife Alice, son Thomas.

Myller, Henry [RGS7 1539]

Wife Ellen, daughter of Raffe Ellis.

Newton, Henry [D6.3] (c. 1531–1599)

Member of Parliament for Wells, 1571;<sup>82</sup> had interests at East Harptree and Hanham, described by William Popley as having land in Kingswood in a deposition in the case concerning Barton Regis woods, 1569. This was probably derived from his ancestress, Isabel, daughter of Thomas Chedder, the wife of John Neuton, son of Sir Richard Neuton, Chief Justice of the Bench.<sup>83</sup>

Noble, John [E40 1535, E41 1540]

Wife Edyth, stepson Thomas Clement.

Noble, Thomas [E38 1531] [R76]

His son Roger apprenticed to Thomas Warne, a tucker in June 1558.<sup>84</sup>

Okeover, Rowland [RGS5]

Husband of Sibyl, daughter of Henry White, purchaser of Ridgeway, who was named heiress of her brother, John White, in his will.<sup>85</sup> Leased property to William Clement in August 1559.

<sup>80</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle, 160.

<sup>81</sup> CPR, Elizabeth I, vol. I, 1558–60 (HMSO, 1939), no. 199: 1559 Peter Morgan late of Bitton alias of Siston alias of London.

<sup>82</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/newton-henry-1531-99>.

<sup>83</sup> *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, vol. XXVI, 21 to 25 Henry VI (1442–47), ed. M. L. Holdford (Woodbridge: Boydell P., 2009), no. 115.

<sup>84</sup> CBAB part 3, no. 744.

<sup>85</sup> TNA PROB 11/42a/82, where Sibyl is called Sibyl Avery, so she was probably a widow when she married Okeover.

Paccarde, Thomas [M9 1538, M10 1553 without copy]  
Wife Johanna, son William.

Paker, Thomas [R178]

To be identified with Thomas Paccarde, as the rent for [M9] is the same sum as Thomas Paker paid in 1563.

Parsons, John [R199]

Patye or Pacye or Pase, Joanna [S13 1544] [R120–122]

Sons, John and Thomas Badram. Joanna's first husband was George Badram, a mercer of Bristol, who was dead by October 1546, when their son George was apprenticed to Joanna's new husband, Thomas Pacy, a mercer.<sup>86</sup> George had previously been apprenticed to Francis Fowler, a merchant, and Agnes his wife.<sup>87</sup>

Pembroke, William Herbert, earl of [D4.6, D6, D6.6]

Purchased Barton Regis 1553 and commissioned the survey of the manor.<sup>88</sup>

Phillips, Richard [RGS1, RGS6, RGS7]

Surveyor to Edward Seymour 1540, probably identical with Richard Pheilips, Member of Parliament (c.1488–1558), to whom Edward Seymour gave custody of the abbey of Muchelney in 1538.<sup>89</sup>

Phillpott, Nicholas see Fyllpott, Nycolas

Phypps, Robert [M26 1543]

Wife Elizabeth, son Poynts. Mentioned [C10 marginal addition 8] as one who had dug on his tenement for stones and tiles.

Popley, William b. in Bristol before 1490 [D4.6, D6]

An associate of Thomas Cromwell from the early 1520s<sup>90</sup> and servant of Thomas More during his Lord Chancellorship,<sup>91</sup> Popley was the son of a Bristol merchant, John Popley, mayor of the Staple in Bristol in the early years of Henry VIII and was admitted to the staple himself in 1511;<sup>92</sup> he has been described as Cromwell's "principal man of business".<sup>93</sup> He was much involved in the land market in the 1540s, buying and selling property at Cirencester and Somerton,<sup>94</sup> and he leased the

<sup>86</sup> CBAB, part 2, no. 600.

<sup>87</sup> TNA C 1/1182/13–16.

<sup>88</sup> Narasingha P. Sil, 'Herbert, William, first earl of Pembroke (1506/7–1570)', ODNB, [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/13055>].

<sup>89</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/pheilips-richard-1488-1558>.

<sup>90</sup> John Schofield, *The Rise and Fall of Thomas Cromwell: Henry VIII's Most Faithful Servant* (History Press, 2011), 17.

<sup>91</sup> *The Antient Kalendars and Inventories of the Treasury of His Majesty's Exchequer*, ed. Francis Palgrave, 3 vols (Record Commission publications, 23, 1836), vol. 3, 410–11.

<sup>92</sup> *Staple Court Books of Bristol*, ed. E. E. Rich (BRS V, 1934), 133. He appears to have had a younger brother John who was at Oxford in 1511.

<sup>93</sup> The main references to Popley were gathered in *Select Cases before the King's Council in the Star Chamber*, ed. I. S. Leadham (2 vols., Selden Society, 16, 25, London: Quaritch for the Society, 1903–11), ii, 262, fn 34.

<sup>94</sup> L&P, vol. 20 (1), 428.

prebendal holding at Bitton. He survived the fall of Cromwell and in 1569 gave a deposition in the case concerning Barton Regis woods. He appears to have still been alive in 1572.<sup>95</sup>

Poyntz, Sir Anthony (c. 1480–1533)

Steward [S10 no date, M12 1527, M19 1525, M23 1529, E2 1521, E8 1527, E23 1524, E31 1522, E33 1525, E47 1522, E50 1529, E52 1526, E53 1519, E54 1522, E59 1528], marginal additions 6 and 10 to the customs of the manor recount episodes from Sir Anthony's period as steward.<sup>96</sup>

Poyntz, Sir Nicholas (c. 1510–56) [D2.5]

MP for Gloucestershire 1547, Cricklade 1555. Steward of Barton Regis from 1532, [S2 1540, S3 1534, S5 1552, S9 1544, S13 1544, S14 1540, S16 1534, S17 1536, S21 1537, S22 1544, S23 1534, S24 1538, S26 1533, S27 1542; M1 1535, M2 1544, M3 1543, M4 1538, M7 1543, M8 1539, M9 1538, M11 1544, M13 1535, M14 1538, N15 1532, M16 1541, M17 1533, M18 1537, M21–22 1533, M24 1535, M26 1543, M28 1539, M29 1544, M31 1540, E1 1540, E3 undated, E4–5 1541, E6 1536, E7 1541, E9 1540, E10 1540, E12 1538, E14–15 1540, E16 1535, E18 1541, E19 1543, E21–22 1536, E24 1544, E26 1538, E27 1544, E29 1541, E32 1544, E36 1541, E37 1544, E39 1540, E40 1535, E41 1540, E42 1538, E43 1538, E45 1542, E46 1540, E48 1544, E49 1542, E51 1534, E58 1535, E60 1540, E61 1542]. Son of Sir Anthony Poyntz, he inherited many of his father's offices and profitted from the Dissolution of the Monasteries.<sup>97</sup>

Poyntz, Robert, (c. 1450–1520) erroneously called Richard [S28 1511]

Steward [S7 1510, S8 1508, S11 1510, S15 1515, S25 1526, M6 1527, M30 1518, M32 1510, M33 undated, E11 1527, E28 1507, E35 1515, E44 1503, E55 1515, E56 1517], married Margaret, illegitimate daughter of Anthony Woodville, Earl Rivers.<sup>98</sup>

Rede, William, gentleman [RGS5]

Father-in-law of Sir Richard Berkeley and of Mitton Worcestershire and Tewkesbury Gloucestershire.<sup>99</sup>

Rider, Margaret [RGS2 1569]

Widow of John Rider, held the property formerly leased to John Style, perhaps the shearman to whom Richard Willyns of Mangotsfield apprenticed his son, Thomas.<sup>100</sup> A shearman was a clothworker who finished cloth by shearing the nap of the cloth after weaving.

<sup>95</sup> Staffordshire Record Office, D(W)1721/1/6.

<sup>96</sup> Luke MacMahon, 'Poyntz, Sir Anthony (c.1480–1532/3)', ODNB [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/22689>].

<sup>97</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/poyntz-sir-nicholas-1510-56>. For Nicholas Poyntz's building, Rodwell and Bell, *Acton Court*, 20–8.

<sup>98</sup> Alasdair Hawkyard, 'Poyntz, Sir Robert (b. late 1440s, d. 1520)', ODNB [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/70796>].

<sup>99</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/berkeley-sir-richard-1531-1604>

<sup>100</sup> CBAB, part 3, no. 1050.



Rockwell, John, brewer, died 1572<sup>101</sup> [RGS5]  
 Tenant of Robert Brayne.

Rodley, Hugh [M6 1527] died before 1553  
 Wife Petronell died before 1553, daughter Alice; mentioned [C9 marginal addition 7].

Rodney, Sir John [E64] [R133]  
 Freeholder, son and heir of Sir Walter Rodney, knight with interests in Somerset and Oxfordshire.<sup>102</sup>

Ro or Roo, John [M18, 1537] [R172] [RGS4]  
 Wife Margaret, widow of Edward Malltbye and her son John Malltbye. Probably the John Roe who held four acres of meadow in the King's marsh, formerly the property of St James Priory, which had passed into the possession of the Brayne family.<sup>103</sup>

Sadler, Sir Rafe, 1507–1587 [E65] [RGS4]  
 Freeholder, associate of Thomas Cromwell, clerk to the hanaper of Chancery 1535, MP, Principal Secretary and Privy Councillor 1540s. By 1547 he owned property in twenty-five counties in England and Wales and was one of the richest men in England at the time of his death.<sup>104</sup>

Savedge, William [RGS4]  
 Tenant of Robert Brayne 1569.

Sentlowe, Sir John [E66] [R84]  
 Freeholder of lands formerly belonging to St James Priory. Probably Sir John St Loe (1500/1–59) of Bishop's Sutton, Somerset and Tormarten, Gloucestershire, MP for Gloucestershire 1559.<sup>105</sup> Sir John married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Kingston, an important figure at the court of Henry VIII.<sup>106</sup>

Seymours  
 1492 held eleven messuages and 4 virgates of land in Mangotsfield and Barton hundred worth £6 of the king as of honour of Gloucester, service unknown; Bristol 58 messuages 20a land and a dovecot worth £17 5s 3d held of Mayor and commonalty in free burgage.<sup>107</sup>

<sup>101</sup> Wadley, no. 330.

<sup>102</sup> TNA C 1/883/45–48 records an action relating to detention of deeds, brought by Rodney against Sir John Chaworth, husband of Rodney's mother, Elizabeth.

<sup>103</sup> Latimer, "St James", 123.

<sup>104</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/sadler-ralph-1507-87>; Gervase Phillips, 'Sadler, Sir Ralph (1507–1587)', ODNB [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/24462>]. His connection with Bristol is explored in Orme and Cannon, *Westbury-on-Trym: monastery, minster and college*, 104; A. J. Slavin, *Politics and Profit: a Study of Sir Ralph Sadler (1507–1547)*.

<sup>105</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/st-loe-sir-john-15001-59>.

<sup>106</sup> For a brief study of Sentlowe, *Select Cases before the King's Council in the Star Chamber*, ed. Leadham, ii, 255, fn 4.

<sup>107</sup> *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, second series, Henry VII* (3 vols., HMSO, 1893–1956), vol. 2, nos. 766, 767.

Seymour, Anne [C1, Marginal addition 1]

Wife of Sir Humphrey Seymour.<sup>108</sup> This land perhaps refers to her jointure.

Seymour, Edward, viscount Beauchamp, earl of Hertford, duke of Somerset (c.1500–1552) [RGS1] [RGS6] [RGS7]

Lord of the manor of Ridgeway, which he sold in 1540.<sup>109</sup>

Seymour, Humphrey, died 1503 [RGL5]

Son of Sir John Seymour and Isabel, daughter of Mark William, a Bristol merchant; ward of Robert Straunge, a merchant of Bristol.<sup>110</sup> Sold his interests at Ashton Philips and Long Ashton to John Brooke 1502.<sup>111</sup> He married Anne, widow of Sir John Mountford.<sup>112</sup> She is mentioned in [C1 Marginal addition 1]. His second wife, or perhaps more likely, the wife of his son, Humphrey, Margaret (later Huytt) was granted the site of the manor of Ridgeway as her jointure.

Seymour, Sir John (1473/4–1536) [RGL1] [RGS2]

Member of Parliament, Lord of the manor of Ridgeway.

Shepard, William [R81]

Perhaps the William Sheyppard to whom Lord Berkeley leased the manor house, park and other property at Mangotsfield in 1578.<sup>113</sup>

Sherrott, Edward [RGS8 1556]

Probably the Edward (variously) Sharet, Sharret, Sherratt<sup>114</sup>, a tailor of Bristol; in 1556 he held the lease originally granted by John White to William Arondell.

Shurwyn, William [M4 1538]

Third name on copyhold after Thomas Tovey and his wife Johanna; alternative spelling for name Sherwine; appears in rent roll as Surynge [R163].

Smith, Mr [RGS8 1556]

Probably Matthew Smyth.

Smyth, Matthew (1533–83) [RGS]

Son of Hugh Smyth, member and Treasurer (1570–3) of the Middle Temple, purchased part of the manor of Ridgeway.<sup>115</sup>

Smythe, John [RGL4 1514]

In 1540 held the lease taken out by John Style in 1514.

<sup>108</sup> *Calendar of Close Rolls, Henry VII* (2 vols., HMSO, 1956–63), vol. 1: 1485–1500, no. 803.

<sup>109</sup> Barrett L. Beer, 'Seymour, Edward, duke of Somerset (c.1500–1552)', ODNB [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/25159>].

<sup>110</sup> BRO AC/D/1/83.

<sup>111</sup> BRO AC/D/1/102.

<sup>112</sup> TNA C 1/166/52.

<sup>113</sup> GRO D247/25.

<sup>114</sup> CBAB, part 3, nos. 319, 329, 388, 553, 1116, 1155, 1331, 1534.

<sup>115</sup> *Ledger of John Smyth*, ed. Vanes, 26–7; J. H. Bettey, 'Smyth family (*per.* c.1500–1680)', ODNB [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/71874>].

Smythe, John [R141]

Paid 26s 8d for the coal pits in 1563, but cannot be identical with John Smyth, the founder of the Ashton Court family, who died in 1556. He may be the John Smyth of Winterbourne, a smith to whom John Smyth of Ashton Court supplied iron in the 1540s.<sup>116</sup>

Somerton, Tewter [RGS4]

Stephyns, Richard [M20 1550]

Wife Agnes, daughter Katherine. Probably the Richard Stevyns assessed at £3 and holding bow and arrows in 1522.<sup>117</sup>

Strang, William [R125] [R173]

Style, John [RGS2 1514]

Shoemaker.

Surynge, William [R163]

Perhaps identical with William Shyrwyn, assessed at £3 in Mangotsfield in 1522;<sup>118</sup> appears in survey as Shurwyn [M4].

Tayler, John [R154]

Taylor, William [E17 1534]

For his life.

Tegge, James [M19 1525]

Wife Isabell.

Thomas, Aganas [R58–59]

Perhaps the widow or daughter of Richard Thomas.

Thomas, Richard [E6 1536, E7 1541]

For his life.

Thomas, Thomas [E4, E5 1541]

Sister, Alice; perhaps the Thomas Thomas mentioned in [C6 marginal addition 5] and church warden of St Philip's 1570.<sup>119</sup>

Thomas, William [E18 1541]

Associate of Thomas Thomas. Probably the father of Isabel Warren, wife of Thomas Warren[E28] and thus dead by 1553. Probably the William Thomas of 1522 military survey.<sup>120</sup>

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<sup>116</sup> *Ledger of John Smyth*, ed. Vanes, 229.

<sup>117</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle, 159.

<sup>118</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle, 159.

<sup>119</sup> BRO P St P J/D/3/b.

<sup>120</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle 157.

Thorne, Nicholas [E72]

Freeholder, appears in Gloucester roll that records the court of survey where he is described as holding the tenement lately Arthur's. This holding was probably in Stapleton<sup>121</sup> and was possibly the lands of St Bartholomew's hospital<sup>122</sup> perhaps Heath House; also had property in Broad Street<sup>123</sup>; by 1567 he was a gentleman living on St Michael's Hill.<sup>124</sup> Thorne had paid 5s rent to lease a close in Barton Hundred from the guild of Kalendars in the years before 1548.<sup>125</sup> Probably the younger son of Nicholas Thorne, mayor 1544, who had sons Robert and Nicholas; Robert died as a minor. Nicholas the father was heir of his brother, Robert merchant of London.<sup>126</sup>

Tocker, Thomas [S26, 1533]

Wife Johanna and daughter Margaret; perhaps the Thomas Toker who was bailiff for St Lawrence's hospital in the 1530s<sup>127</sup> and the Thomas Tonker assessed at £6 in 1522.<sup>128</sup>

Tonker, Thomas [E53 1519] dead by 1553

Wife Margery.

Tovey, Thomas [M4 1538]

Wife Johanna, associate William Shurwyn. Probably the Thomas Tovy who was involved in the attack on Lady Berkeley's pool and mill at Mangotsfield in 1538.<sup>129</sup>

Tyler, Henry [M25 1525]

Wife Isabell, son John.

Tylley, John [E32 1544, E33 1525]

Wife Johanna, son William. Perhaps John Tylle of [C7 marginal addition 6] who let his tenement without the consent of his lord.

Tynte, Edward, gent [E75] [R153]

Freeholder. Purchased freehold property in Barton Regis in 1554.<sup>130</sup>

Underhille, Edmonde [D2.6] [D5.6] [M8 1539] [M28 1539] [R165–169]

Wife Margaret, illegitimate son Thomas [M8]; associated with Edward and John Malltbye [M28]; mentioned as a participant in the survey of Barton Regis, and inspected the woods in the time of Sir Maurice Dennys in company with John Warren, the woodward.

Underwoode, Robert [M21 1533]

Wife Johanna, son William.

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<sup>121</sup> BRO 5139/275.

<sup>122</sup> BRO AC/WH/2/14.

<sup>123</sup> BRO 00569/27c.

<sup>124</sup> BRO 5139/190.

<sup>125</sup> Orme, "Guild of Kalendars", 50.

<sup>126</sup> *Select Cases before the King's Council*, ed. Leadham, ii, 259, fn 17. Wadley, no. 291.

<sup>127</sup> *Valor Ecclesiasticus Temp. Henr. VIII Auctoritate Regia Institutus* (6 vols., London: Record Commission, 1810–36), vol. 2, 434.

<sup>128</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle 157.

<sup>129</sup> Smyth, *Lives of the Berkeleys*, ii, 269.

<sup>130</sup> BRO 6685/1.

Undrehill, Mathewe [S2 1540]

Third name on copy after Richard Hoddes and John, his son.

Vele, Edward [E71]

Freeholder. Perhaps Edward Veele, died 1577, lord of Over (Glos), who had interests at Compton Greenfield.<sup>131</sup>

Wallter, Thomas, died 1578 [R32–39] [RGS4]

By the early 1560s Thomas Walter was tenant of the lands of Saint Bartholomew's hospital, which lay on Purdown.<sup>132</sup>

Warde, William [D1]

Yeoman, resident of Siston, born c. 1509, deponent in 1569 case concerning Barton Regis woods.

Warne, Alice [S29, 1527]

Husband John; perhaps the John Warne who held two messuages at Hanham, formerly the property of St James Priory, which had passed into the possession of the Brayne family.<sup>133</sup> John was involved in a Chancery lawsuit concerning right of way to the common field in Stapleton.<sup>134</sup>

Warren, John, c. 1519–1577<sup>135</sup> [D5] [E27 1544] [R26–28] [R72] [R152] [RGS4]

For his life the reversion of William Warren's cottage [E26] [R72]; acted as an attorney for Matthew Smyth; probably identical with John Warren, inn keeper of the city of Bristol, born c. 1519, who gave a deposition in the case concerning Barton Regis woods, 1569 and had been woodward to Sir Maurice Dennys. John Warren, husband of Elizabeth, the widow of William Clement, brought an action for debt against the proctors of St Philips in 1570, claiming a debt that had been owed to Elizabeth's first husband. A silver chalice was assigned to cover the cost of the debt.<sup>136</sup> In 1575 Matthew Smyth leased him for 21 years a moiety of 24 acres of land in several places in Barton hundred, three quarters of a close of pasture on Barrowe Hill and of 2 acres of Gauntes Meade and of 1 acre of arable in Pryorsfield "if Isabell wife of John Warren shall live long". John and Isabell already held for term of her life the other moiety and fourth part.<sup>137</sup>

War[r]en, Thomas [E28 1530, E29 1541] [R7] [R18]

Wife Isabel, daughter of William Thomas, son William, daughter Margery; bought the reversion of property he held on behalf of his wife [E28].

<sup>131</sup> F. F. Tuckett, "Rural deanery of Stapleton", *TBGAS*, 25 (1902), 273–84, p. 273; TNA STAC 7/9/21.

<sup>132</sup> Way, "Heath House", 26–8.

<sup>133</sup> Latimer, "St James", 124.

<sup>134</sup> TNA C 1/1007/39.

<sup>135</sup> TNA PROB 11/59/462.

<sup>136</sup> John Maclean, "Inventories of, and receipts for, church goods in the county of Gloucester, and cities of Gloucester and Bristol, with notes", *TBGAS*, 12 (1887–8), 70–113, at p. 95 n. 2 (no references given).

<sup>137</sup> BRO AC/D/7/19.

Warren, William [E26 1538]

Wife Elizabeth, the cottage called Pacocks. William Waron was assessed at £4 in 1522.<sup>138</sup>

Warwick, earl of [D6.7]

In the early sixteenth-century there were residents of more than seventy years of age, who recollected the earl of Warwick's tenure of the manor of Barton Regis. They were probably thinking of Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, "the Kingmaker" (died 1471). Warwick had been granted the title in 1449 in right of his wife, Anne Beauchamp, sister of the duke of Warwick and descendant of the Despenser earls of Gloucester. Although the countess of Warwick survived her husband until 1492 and her grandson, Edward (1475–99) also used the title, the lands were in royal custody from 1478.<sup>139</sup>

We[i]r, Jorg [R80]

Weston, Edmond (c. 1521–1580) [D1.3] [D2.3] [D4.3] [D5.3] [D6.3] [D6.7]

Landholder at Bitton, South Gloucestershire, mentioned in the case concerning Barton Regis woods, 1569.

Wethurley, Thomas [R118]

Stepfather Richard Hoddes, mother Agnes, half-brother John Hoddes.

White, Gyles [RGS3 1559]

Wife Annes, sublet her holding to Richard Kyte. Agnes White was the widow of Francis Fowler.<sup>140</sup>

White or Whyte, John, gent [E68] dead by 1558. [RGS8]

Freely held lands formerly belonging to the Seymours, which he bequeathed to his sister, Sibyl, wife of Rowland Okeover of London, goldsmith.<sup>141</sup> His father, Henry White, grocer, bought Ridgeway from Edward Seymour and had been associated with Thomas Cromwell in the dissolution of the Austin Friary in Bristol.<sup>142</sup> Wife Alice.<sup>143</sup>

Williams, John [S17, S18 1536] [R112] [R135]

(Possibly son in law of Agnes At Woode and father of Clement)

Wife Alice, son Thomas.

Williams, Richard [E3 undated]

Wife Margery, daughter Elizabeth.

<sup>138</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle 158.

<sup>139</sup> A. J. Pollard, 'Neville, Richard, sixteenth earl of Warwick and sixth earl of Salisbury [*called the Kingmaker*] (1428–1471)', ODNB [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/19955>].

<sup>140</sup> TNA C 1/1182/13–16.

<sup>141</sup> BRO AC/D/4/2a.

<sup>142</sup> BRO AC/D/4/1; L&P, 13 part 2, 125, no. 319. For John White's will, TNA PROB 11/42a; L. J. U. Way, 'An Inventory of the Goods of John White of Brystowe Taken in 1559', TBGAS, 43 (1921), 267–78.

<sup>143</sup> BRO 5139/259.

Wintchecome, John [RGS4]

Probably the John Winchsome, who held a messuage, formerly the property of St James Priory, that had passed into the possession of the Brayne family.<sup>144</sup>

Wodroffe, Robert [C4 marginal addition 3]

Failed to claim his estate at Barton Regis 1485–1509; probably an alternative spelling of Woodrove.

Wolley, Christian [M12 1527] see also Woolley

For her life only.

Wood, Richard (b. c. 1529) [D2] [D4.6] [D5.6]

Deponent in the case concerning Barton Regis woods 1569. Husbandman, probably the son of Hugh At Wood and his wife Joanna. In the case concerning Barton Regis woods he was mentioned among those who conducted the survey in a deposition by Thomas Bellingham and as taking a view of the woods in the time of Sir Maurice Dennys in company with John Warren, the woodward.

Woodrove, Agnes [E1 1540] [R16]

Held the cottage called Stonehouse for her life only.

Woolley, William [R175] see also Wolley [RGS8]

Inherited [M12] and holds the close belonging to Henry Becher 1569.

Wrethe, John [RGS4]

Tenant of Henry Gonninge 1569.

Wykes, Robert (born 1528) [D1.3] [D2.3] [D3.3] [D4.3] [D5.3] [D6.3] [D6.7]

The Mr Wykes, mentioned in the Barton Regis woods case 1569, was probably Robert, son of John Wykes,<sup>145</sup> son of Nicholas Wykes, Member of Parliament, of Dodington. The family, which is also known as the Weeks family, had accumulated interests in Gloucestershire and Somerset in the sixteenth century and had married into the Poyntz family. Robert bought Siston in 1568/9.<sup>146</sup>

Wyllys, Agnes [E61 1542]

Associated copyholder of Nicholas Moreton, son of Nicholas Moreton and Alyce Swayne, daughter of John Swayne.

Wynsecom, Antony [R137]

Probably the Anthony Wynscombe, identified by Walter Browne of Stapleton in 1609 as one of the Chester family's woodwards in Barton Regis woods.<sup>147</sup>

<sup>144</sup> Latimer, "St James", 122.

<sup>145</sup> John Wykes held a moiety of the manor of Bitton called Oldland from the king for half a knight's fee, which he had alienated to pay his debts, *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII*, vol. 1, no. 68.

<sup>146</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/wykes-nicholas-1488-1558> for Nicholas Wykes; *Calendar of Salisbury manuscripts*, vol. XIX, ed. Giuseppi and Lockie, 396.

<sup>147</sup> TNA E 134/8Jas1/East33a.

Yong, Harry [R142]

Paid 2s for the “colle plase”.

Yonnge, Johanna [E30, E31 1522]

Widow, holding for her life.

Yonnge, John [D2.6] [D4.6] [E55, 1515, E56 1517] [R48] [R78]

Tenancies were held by copy for his life only; probably the John Younge assessed at £6 in 1522.<sup>148</sup> John Yonnge mentioned as a participant in the survey of Barton woods may be his grandson or namesake.

Yonnge, Walter [D2.6] [D4.6] [S15 1515, E34 1520, E35 1515] [R2]

Mentioned as a participant in the survey of Barton woods; wife Elizabeth, son John; two tenancies were held by copy for his life only, [S15] and [E35].

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<sup>148</sup> *Military Survey*, ed. Hoyle, 157.



# INDEX OF PLACES

Entries in bold are positive identifications with modern place names. This index uses letter-by-letter filing and references are made to the numbered entries in edited documents as follows:

C – Customs of the manor

D – Depositions

E – Easton (Barton Regis survey)

M – Mangotsfield (Barton Regis survey)

R – Rental roll

RGL – Ridgeway survey at Longleat

RGS – Ridgeway survey by Smyth

S – Stapleton (Barton Regis survey)

Accliwd S29 (1527)<sup>1</sup>

Alldermore M23 (1529)

Allpemore M2 (1550)

Apeshard E55 (1515) – mentioned in will of 1415;<sup>2</sup> “a peashard” (MS GRO D674a/M24); identified as the area of Picton Street.<sup>3</sup>

Arters land – probably formerly the property of the Arthur family, this land was part of the Ridgeway estate and was later known as Arthur’s Ground.<sup>4</sup> R85

Ashe hey R39 *see* Ashley Down.

## **Ashley Down**

Ashley S3 (1534); Ayshley S15 (1515);

Ayshley S28 (1511); S21 (1537);

Ashley hill E19 (1541).<sup>5</sup>

Averes – probably the Avery’s tenement disputed between the manors of Siston and Mangotsfield.<sup>6</sup> M28 (1539) R166

Bakers close RGL5

Ball close RGL5

## **Baptist Mills**

Badpathe mylls – identified as Bagpath mills.<sup>7</sup> E23 (1524)

Bakehouse leas E32 (1544)

Balltens M22 (1533)

Barne close M15 (1532)

Bamefielld M2 (1544)

## **Barton Hill**

A series of place names containing the Bere- and Bar- element are probably

<sup>1</sup> In MS GRO D674a/M24 this can be read as Auliude.

<sup>2</sup> Wadley, no. 181.

<sup>3</sup> Mary Wright, *Montpelier: a Bristol Suburb* (Chichester: Phillimore, 2004), 2–3; BRO 34631/10d: conveyance land called Apeshard and dwelling houses in the outparish of St. Paul; BRO 36888/1: a plot of ground, part of a close formerly called Apeshard.

<sup>4</sup> D2700/QP15/11.

<sup>5</sup> Perhaps the same as “Asselynesull” near Horfield mentioned in Berkeley muniments GC 2461 (17 August 1326), Wells-Furby, *A Catalogue of the Medieval Muniments at Berkeley Castle*, 265 (A1/38/1); PNS, 94.

<sup>6</sup> TNA E 134/5Jas1/Hil18; EPNS, 100.

<sup>7</sup> Latimer, “St James”, 112, n.1; EPNS, 100 is apparently not aware of this identification.

<sup>8</sup> *Dedi etiam eiisdem canonicis ortum meum de Bertona de Brist’ simul cum ortulano et cum tenemento ipsius, et septem solidatas et vi. nummatas terre in Berehulle extra ferie inter gardinum meum et aquam*

**Barton Hill** (*continued*)

derived from *Berehulle*, which appears in a twelfth-century charter.<sup>8</sup> The name survives as the modern Barrow Road, but seems to have been superseded by the use of Barton Hill.<sup>9</sup>

Barell hill E44 (1503), Barrys style RGL2, Barrells Stile E17 (1534), Barhill E22 (1536), Barowe E1 (1540), Berehill E55 (1515), Barton hedge RGS4 (1552), Barton hill RGS4 (1552), Bartons close E35 (1515)

Baseleys E17 (1534)

Bathwey E33 (1525), RGS4 (1552)

Batts close RGL5

Beche S17 (1536)

**Bedminster**

Bedmestur R155

Begerams close E8 (1527), Begrams R70

Begorantes and Begorantes Crofte E32 (1544)

Bennettesland M14 (1538)

Bertyll mews – probably a corruption of Bartholomew's and referring to land formerly held by St Bartholomew's hospital. R148

Bigges S3 (1534)

Birchland toft M30 (1518)

**Bishopsworth**

Bysheport R157

**Bitton** D2.3

**Blackswarth**

Blakesworthe E8 (1527), E26 (1538), E42 (1538), Blakesworthey E33 (1525)

Bonemore M29 (1544)

Bonyland E35 (1515)

Bores yeat S23 (1534)

Borne S22 (1544)

Bourdowne, *see* Purdown

Bradmore E42 (1538)

Brasham D1, D2, D3, D4, D5

Brere lands M17 (1533)

Brokfurlonge E33 (1525)

Brome close M15 (1532)

**Bromehill**

Now in Frome Vale ward of the City of Bristol between Stapleton and Frenchay.<sup>10</sup> S5 (1552), S11 (1510), S24 (1538), S29 (1527) E42 (1538) RGS4 (1552), Brome hill S3 (1534) E33 (1525), Bromehills S26 (1533), S27 (1542)

Bromes M8 (1539)

**Bromley Heath**

Bromeleas heathe M8 (1539), Brome leys M13 (1535).<sup>11</sup>

Broode close – perhaps Broad close, north of Blackberry Hill junction with Small Lane.<sup>12</sup> S29

Broodmore M11 (1544)

Burden, Burdon, Burthen, Burton *see* Purdown

Burleys S24 (1538)

Burnehill – eighteenth-century field name, Burnhill Close, places this north of Wickham Hill in Stapleton.<sup>13</sup> E58 (1535)

Bushe crofte E12 (1538)

Bye close M20 (1550)

**Bymede, Mangotsfield** – East of Blackhorse Lane.<sup>14</sup> S11 (1510), M2 (1544), M8 (1539), M9 (1538), M11 (1544), M12 (1527), M25 (1525), M26 (1543), M29 (1544), M4 (1538); M15 (1532), Baymede RGL9, Bye mead RGS8 1556

Bysheport *see* Bishopsworth

Cadybrake – probably Cattybrook, now represented by Cattybrook Road, east of the A4174, leading north from Shortwood. R126

Calves land – probably Calves leaze on the boundary with Pucklechurch parish<sup>15</sup>

*Avene* (I have also given the same canons my grounds at the Bristol Barton, together with a small garden plot and its holding, and 7s 6d worth of land on Berehulle outside the market between my pleasure garden and the River Avon) Nicholas Vincent, "The Early Years of Keynsham Abbey", TBGAS, 111 (1993), 95–113, p. 107.

<sup>9</sup> EPNS, 94.

<sup>10</sup> EPNS, 102.

<sup>11</sup> EPNS, 99.

<sup>12</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 21st; I am indebted Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>13</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 21st; I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>14</sup> EPNS, 100.

<sup>15</sup> EPNS, 100.

RGS8 (1556); Cullves land M14 (1538)  
 Canwes land M11 (1544)  
 Caulscane RGL9  
 Cawes land M2 (1544)  
 Charkwood M15 (1532)  
 Charles [R10] *see* Sherles Smyth  
 Chawcrofte M4 (1538)  
 Chernells – perhaps survives in Charnells Road, Staple Hill, Bristol D1  
 Chesshells S29 (1527)  
 Chestelles S3 (1534) Chestellis E42 (1538)  
 Church leas M5 (1533)  
 Clerke grove, Newe close under, S24 (1538)  
 Clowde mead<sup>16</sup> M4 (1538), M12 (1527), M25 (1525)  
 Clyvewell M3 (1543)  
 Cold asshe RGS8 (1556), Coldeashe M12 (1527)  
 Collmans hedge E42 (1538)  
 Collyhills M13 (1535)  
 Collyns cottage M8 (1539)  
 Collys barne E21 (1536)  
 Common, land in the E38 (1531)  
 Common fields in various spellings E9 (1540), E58 (1535), S4 (1528), S5 (1552), S6 (1538), S8 (1508)  
 Common mead<sup>18</sup> S9 (1544), M1 (1535), M14 (1538)  
     called Mycle mead S3 (1534)  
 Comyngarthe E50 (1529) appears as Conyngree in 1555.<sup>19</sup>  
 Coneyens grove RGL5  
 Coneyens mede RGL5  
 Constable close  
     A list of leases granted by the Chesters in the 1690s places this north of Tyler Hill.<sup>20</sup> E10 (1540), E14 (1540), E46

(1540); final entry of the customs of the manor.

Constable leas [R27]

### **Coombe brook**

The boundary between Stapleton and St Philip's parishes, the Coombe brook rises in Kingswood and joins the River Frome near the Black Swan at Eastville. It is now largely culverted.<sup>17</sup>  
 Combes bottom – area now subsumed in Greenbank cemetery, E50 (1529)

Corne breche M17 (1533)

**Corne crofte** – Fishponds, north of Blackberry Hill Hospital.<sup>21</sup> S11 (1510)

Crockersland M14 (1538)

Crowmore M31 (1540)<sup>22</sup>

Cullves land, *see* Calves land

Cunne croft M8 (1539)<sup>23</sup>

Curtfelld E32 (1544), Curtfeylld E34 (1520), Curtfeylld E38 (1531)

Deane Yeat E33 (1525)

Dene hedge E42 (1538)

Didlandes M28 (1539)

### **Dings**

The area of St Philip's to the north of the Feeder canal bounded on west by River Avon.<sup>24</sup> Dinge E52 (1531), Dyng E50 (1529)

West Dyng E36, Estdyng E31 (1522), Southdyng E31 (1522)

Dippesdeane M5 (1527), probably Dibden Lane, Mangotsfield.<sup>25</sup>

Dodds close E57 (1550)

Dollstons M17 (1533)

### **Downend**

The modern Bristol suburb of Downend was a secondary settlement in the

<sup>16</sup> EPNS, 100.

<sup>17</sup> EPNS, 101.

<sup>18</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 1st; I am indebted Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>19</sup> CPR, Philip and Mary, vol. III: 1555–7, 337.

<sup>20</sup> BRO 101/7, no. 52; EPNS, 99. Ian Chard identifies this area as the land bounded by the Coombe brook, Royate Hill and Fishponds Road, BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 29th; GRO 674/a/L21.

<sup>21</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 21st; I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>22</sup> EPNS, 100.

<sup>23</sup> MS GRO D674a/M24 reads Conny, probably refers to Coney or rabbit.

<sup>24</sup> EPNS, 97. Richard Coates, *Your City's Place Names: Bristol* (Nottingham: The English Place-Name Society), forthcoming (provisional title).

<sup>25</sup> Heritage List for England, entry no. 1116170: Dibden farmhouse “traces of C16 building to rear. First floor room has ... fireplace with Tudor arch and fluted frieze, and entry no. 1116171 Two barns to south-west of Dibden Farmhouse Probably of C17 or even late C16 origins, and once probably domestic”. <http://list.historicengland.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1116170>

<sup>26</sup> EPNS, 99.

**Downend** (*continued*)

parish of Mangotsfield and was often known as Downing.<sup>26</sup>

Downehelld M14 (1538), Downes end M2 (1544), Downend M14 (1538), Downinge C14, Downyn RGL9.

Draycollfell M14 (1538), perhaps Draycott.<sup>27</sup>

Dungells crosse – also known as Don Juan's cross, the junction of the modern A420 and A431. C14

Dunstowe M4 (1538)

Dynge, *see* Dings

**Earlsmead**

Meadows to the north and south of the River Frome, under the modern M32.

Erlesmead E44 (1542), E60 (1542)

Erlesmeade S14 (1540), E41 (1540);

Erlesmede S15 (1515), E21 (1536),

E3 (nd.), E15 (1540), Errellesmead

E16 (1535); Errellesmead E18 (1541);

Ealemead E54 (1522)

**Easton**

One of the three tithings of the manor of Barton Regis.<sup>28</sup> The settlements were known as Upper and Lower or Nether Easton. Upper Easton was the area between Easton Road and Stapleton Road, where Easton Colliery would later operate; lower Easton was the area, where a new parish church was built in 1848.

Eston E2 (1521), E4 (1584), E13 (1527), E17 (1534), E20 (1520), E23 (1524), E25 (1531), E26 (1538), E29 (1530), E 30 (1522), E32 (1544), E33 (1525), E34 (1520), E36 (1541), E40 (1535), E42 (1538), E50 (1529), E56 (1517), E57 (1550), E58 (1535), S5 (1552), S8 (1508), S9 (1544), S21 (1537), S24 (1538), S25 (1526), S27 (1542), S28 (1511) RGL8, RGS7 (1539)

Easton close E2 (1521); Easton field E36 (1541); Eaton field E37 (1544),

E45 (1542); Easton fields E49 (1542);

Easton fyelld E45 (1542), E61 (1542)

Eridland E32 (1544), ereldlands R35, R53

Estdynge, *see* the Dings

Estmarshe E32 (1544), S2 (1540), S9

(1544), S11 (1510), R44

Ewbes hedge E42 (1538)

Fearler close RGL5

Foqot holles E61 (1542)

Forlonde – south of Frenchay Park Road, opposite Stoke Lane S11 (1510)<sup>29</sup>

**Frampton [Cotterell]** RGL1, RGS6 (1536)

Frog mershe – Frog marsh (near Stapleton Road station)<sup>30</sup> R39

Fryer Crosse M11 (1544), M14 (1538)

Galloks, *see* Gollocks

Gands hyll RGL9 Gandes hill RGS8 (1556)

Gannts mede – probably Gaunt's mead, property formerly belonging to the St Mark's or Gaunt's hospital, College Green, now the Lord Mayor's chapel. RGL2, RGS5 (1559)

Garretts Grene D1

Garretts Mede D2, D3, D4, D5

Gauderwells M11 (1544)

Glaste myll S4 (1528)<sup>31</sup>

**Gloucester Lane – off Old Market** RGS1 (1536)

Gobbids hedge RGS4 (1552)

Gollocks cottage M8 (1539) Galloks R167

Gont Hedd D2, D4, D5, Gontten Hedd D3

Goseham RGS3 (1559), Goshamme E4 (1541)

Gosehay RGL7

Gosemead E44 (1503)

Goseplace al' Morepitts E44 (1530)

Great lees RGL9

Grete Pennywell, *see* Pennywell

Grene mill or Gryne mill, also known as Grove mill.<sup>32</sup> RGS5 (1559)

Greneye E55 (1515)

Grene leas, perhaps Greenleaze Avenue, Bromley Heath M21 (1533)

<sup>27</sup> EPNS, 100.

<sup>28</sup> EPNS, 100.

<sup>29</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 17th. I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>30</sup> EPNS, 101.

<sup>31</sup> O. Ward, "Glass mill, Ashley Hill 1528–1898", *Regional History*, 10 (2003), 11–17; EPNS, 101; BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 4th and 5th; I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>32</sup> Latimer, "St James", 128; EPNS, 97.

Hambroke yeat S17 (1536)  
 Hamme, perhaps the Ham farm, Emerson's  
 Green<sup>33</sup> M29 (1559)  
 Hanging londs M15 (1532), M31 (1540)  
 Heath close E61 (1542)  
 Henne, le E57 (1550)  
 High homes M9 (1538)  
 Hill S22 (1544)<sup>34</sup>  
 Hill M12 (1527), M15 (1532)  
 Hill close M32 (1510)  
**Hill house, Mangotsfield**  
 Two tenements in 1553, probably the later  
 Hill house and Hill house farm, located  
 north and south of the B4465.<sup>35</sup>  
 Hyllhouse M23 (1529)  
 Hills – probably in area between Oldbury  
 Court and Fishponds Road.<sup>36</sup>  
 Hilles S6 (1538), Hills S9 (1544)  
 Homeclose M16 (1541), M17 (1533)  
 Hoopers – tenement name, probably  
 Hooper's Farm, shown on 1949  
 Ordnance Survey map to the west of  
 Blackhorse Lane and south of Cherry  
 Grove M2 (1544)  
 Hopers court, perhaps the tenement of  
 Thomas Hoper R149, RGL6  
 Horefield Yeatte S9 (1544)  
 Horne hylls – possibly identical to  
 Thornehills R84  
 Horthe close R197  
 Housemores – modern Howsmoor  
 Lane, leading to Lyde Green M6  
 (1527)  
 Hues pece S23 (1534)<sup>37</sup>  
 Hume Cliffe S3 (1534)  
 Hurseleas M2 (1544)<sup>38</sup>  
 Huste M21 (1533)  
 Hyllhouse, *see* Hill house  
  
 Inglads – name survives in New England  
 M15 (1532)  
 Inland M17 (1533)  
 Iselade M2 (1544)  
 Inversham E57 (1550)  
  
 Kings Barton manor E35 (1515)

### The King's Marsh

The king's marsh lay to the south of the  
 manor in a loop of the River Avon that  
 is now crossed by the Feeder canal.  
 The marsh was subsequently known as  
 St Philip's marsh.  
 Kingsmarshe E32 (1544), E43 (1538),  
 E45 (1542), E57 (1550), S24 (1538)  
 D5.7 RGS5 (1559)  
 Kingesmarshe S4 (1528), S17 (1536),  
 S29 (1527), E12 (1538), RGS4 (1552)  
 RGS7 (1539)  
 Kingsmarsh E6 (1536), Kingsmarshe S25  
 (1526)  
 Kyngesmarshe S21 (1537), S28 (1511)  
 S17 (1536), M1 (1535), E1 (1540), E16  
 (1535), E17 (1534), E19 (1543), E26  
 (1538), E49 (1542), E50 (1529), E53  
 (1519), E52 (1531), E58 (1535), E62  
 (1538)  
 Kynges marshe E44 (1503)  
 Kyngs marsche E21 (1536), R97, RGL10  
**Kingswood**  
 Kyngeswode S1 (1552), E45 (1542)  
 Kyngeswood heth M9 (1538), M11 (1544)  
 Kyngswood D1.3  
 Kingswood Chase D2.4, D4.4  
 Knapps Close RGS3 (1559)  
 Knavenell M8 (1539), M29 (1544)  
**Knowle**  
 Knowlle R156  
 Kollwell hamme S16 (1534)  
 Kyts hay<sup>39</sup> – eighteenth-century field name,  
 Kitehay, places this on southern  
 bank of the River Frome, near the  
 Blackberry Hill crossing S5 (1552)  
 Kites hedge RGS4 (1552)

### Lawford's Gate

The easternmost entrance to the City  
 of Bristol through which passed the  
 road to London and the forest of  
 Kingswood.  
 Laffords gate RGS1 (1536) RGS2 (1514),  
 Lafores yeate RGL4  
 Langland E33 (1525), E42 (1538)

<sup>33</sup> EPNS, 99.

<sup>34</sup> Perhaps the Hill, field name between Stapleton and Heath House, BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 8th. I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>35</sup> Jones, *Our Parish: Mangotsfield*, 173.

<sup>36</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 19th. I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>37</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 17th. I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>38</sup> EPNS, 100: Horsleyse.

<sup>39</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 21st. I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

Langlond S17 (1536), S21 (1537), RGL5  
 Langmead E13 (1527)  
 Langmede E9 (1540)  
 Leche S22 (1544)  
 Ledgoresall E5 (1541)  
 Ledgroves hall E22 (1536)  
 Linke S25 (1526)  
 Lipyate RGS4 (1552)  
 London waye – the road eastwards from  
 the city through Lawford's Gate, the  
 modern A420. RGS2 (1514)  
 Longe lande furlong RGS4 (1552)  
 Longeland toft M26 (1543), M30 (1544)  
 Longe mead E47 (1522) RGS4 (1552)  
 Longemead M14 (1538), RGS1 (1536),  
 RGS3 (1559)  
 Longfurlonge E6 (1536)  
 Longland S22 (1544), S23 (1534), M11  
 (1544)  
 Longlands M14 (1538), RGL9, RGS8  
 (1556)  
 Longlond S4 (1528), S5 (1552), S17 (1536),  
 S8 (1508)  
 Longmead S17 (1536), E2 (1521), E4  
 (1541), E23 (1524), E33 (1525), E36  
 (1541), E37 (1544), E40 (1535), E42  
 (1538), E45 (1542), E50 (1529), E57  
 (1550), E61 (1542)  
 Longmeads E48 (1544), E49 (1542)  
 Longmede S22 (1544)  
 Longnand S24 (1538), S25 (1526), S27  
 (1542)  
 Lorgats Halle, *see also* Ledgoresall and  
 Ledgroves hall R59  
 Loves M19 (1525)  
 Lyes close RGS8 (1556)  
**Lyncombe or Lincombe Pool, Downend**<sup>40</sup>  
 Lyncombe M3 (1543), Lynkome R174  
 Lyntern RGS3 (1559)  
 Lyntowne E61 (1542)  
 Lytle breche M17 (1533)  
 Lytle yeatt S29 (1527)  
 Lyttle lees RGL9

### **Mangotsfield**<sup>41</sup>

One of the three tithings of the manor of  
 Barton Regis.  
 Mangottisfyelld E5 (1529);

Mangottisfylde RGS7 (1539);  
 Mangottisfield parke M23 (1529)  
 Maresland M6 (1527)  
 Mareleas M21 (1553)  
 Mead by the way M13 (1535)  
 Mede close in New fyelld S11 (1510)  
 Michellfield S17 (1536)

### **Mickle Mead (the Great Mead)**

Probably the area in Stapleton in the area  
 where Eastville Stadium was once  
 located.

Micle meade S4 (1528); Mycle meade  
 S5 (1552); Mikle mead S8 (1508) S23  
 (1534); Miklemead S17 (1536) S24  
 (1538), S29 (1527); Myghell meade  
 S2 (1540); Mykle mead S7 (1510),  
 S21 (1537), S25 (1526), S26 (1533);  
 Myklemead S27 (1542)

More M13 (1535)

### **Moorend (Gloucestershire)**<sup>42</sup>

Hamlet in Mangotsfield, associated with  
 the Fyllpott or Millward family.

Morend M15 (1532)

More Grove M14 (1538)

Mothyns mede RGL5

Moyse land – later Mouse land<sup>43</sup> RGS4  
 (1552)

Myddle breche M17 (1533)

Mylkparocks and Sare close M13 (1535)

Myll croft RGL9

Myllands M8 (1539)

Myllens M29 (1544)

Myllers mead M1 (1535)

### **Narrowways Hill**

A grassy area on the edge of St Werburg's,  
 now best known for its nature reserve.

The name is derived from the north  
 field of Barton Regis manor, variously  
 Northway or Northeway, *see* entries  
 under these spellings.<sup>44</sup>

Nether Easton RGS3 (1559)

Netheweys M23 (1529)

Newe brache M29 (1544)

Newe close S10 (before 1533), S22 (1544)

Newe close, under the clerke grove S24  
 (1538)

Newefield close S8 (1508)

<sup>40</sup> EPNS, 100: Laukeham pool 1652.

<sup>41</sup> EPNS, 98.

<sup>42</sup> EPNS, 99.

<sup>43</sup> I am indebted to Ian Chard for this identification.

<sup>44</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 3rd. I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

Newelands M30 (1544)  
 Newe lands close RGS3 (1559), *see also*  
     Newland close  
 Newells S4 (1528)  
 Newe mead E6 (1536)  
 Newemead E7 (1541)  
 Newfield next adioyning to Hambroke  
     field S4 (1528)  
     Newfield S17 (1536), S26 (1533), S27  
     (1542)  
 New fyelld, Mede close in S11 (1510)  
 New fyld RGL5  
 Newhills S27 (1542)  
 Newland, also known as Woodleaze, near  
     Greenbank cemetery<sup>45</sup> E37 (1544), E40  
     (1535), E61 (1542)  
 Newland, close E57 (1550)  
 Newlands, close of pasture in Mangotsfield  
     E50 (1529)  
 Newmead E51 (1534), *see also* Newe mead  
 Nordure E36 (1541), E37 (1544)  
 Northway E45 (1542), RGS4 (1552)  
 Northwey E13 (1527), E23 (1524), E33  
     (1525), E40 (1535), E42 (1538), E48  
     (1544), E57 (1550); Northm' E4 1541  
 Northwey fyelld E61 (1542)  
 Northweys hill RGS4 (1552)  
 Northyn RGL6  
**Norton Malreward (Somerset) R159**  
 Nowyns RGL5

### **Oldbury Court, Fishponds<sup>46</sup>**

Oldbury is recorded in the thirteenth and  
 fifteenth centuries, and was the subject  
 of a lawsuit in the sixteenth century. It  
 is frequently confused with Oldbury-  
 on-Severn Oldbery R89  
 Olde hylls RGL9, RGS8 (1556), Oldhylls  
     M11 (1544)  
 Olde Howse Grene D2, D3  
 Olde Wyfe Grene D5  
 Old Okes Crosse C14, D1  
 Old Okes Grene D4

Old Wyfs Cross D4  
 Olld brache M29 (1544)  
 Olld Walles S13 (1544)  
 Oote fiell, perhaps the Oatfield, a fieldname  
     located at the site of the current  
     Eastville Park;<sup>47</sup> S17 (1536); Otefielld  
     S17 (1536), RGL5, Otefielld S21  
     (1537) S25 (1526)  
 Overs R139  
 Paccoks E26 (1538), E28 (1544)  
 Parke, close called the RGL5  
 Parke, close under the S24 (1538),  
 Parke, grove called the RGL5  
 Paroke M14 (1538)  
 Patweys M1 (1544), M23 (1529)  
 Peastylle S28 (1511)  
 Pederhill brake RGS4 (1552)  
 Penne S2 (1540), S6 (1538), S7 (1510), S21  
     (1537), S25 (1526), S29 (1527)  
 Penny close RGS4 (1552)  
 Pennywell, area around Pennywell Road,  
     Easton.<sup>48</sup> E22 (1536)  
     Great Pennywell close RGS1 (1536)  
 Peretree close M15 (1532), E50 (1529)  
 Phillips land – probably refers to land held  
     in association with a tenement in St  
     Philip's M6 (1527)  
 Pitty close RGS8 (1556)  
 Podymore – an area of meadow on the  
     River Frome to the right of Bell Hill,  
     Stapleton.<sup>49</sup>  
 Pody more S7 (1510), S26 (1533)  
 Podymore S5 (1552), S21 (1537), S23  
     (1534), S25 (1526), S27 (1542)  
 Powdymore S17 (1536)  
 Poynts pole – area to the west of St Jude's  
     Church, shown on Ashmead's map  
     of 1828 and 1855 E50 (1529), RGS1  
     (1536)  
 Polegaston – fieldname on the hill behind  
     Bridge Farm at Stapleton<sup>50</sup> S17 (1536),  
 Pollgaston S8 (1508)

<sup>45</sup> BRO 01670 (5); BRO 01670(16). I am indebted to Ian Chard for this identification.

<sup>46</sup> *Abstracts of Feet of Fines Relating to Gloucestershire 1199–1299*, ed. C. R. Elrington (Gloucestershire Record Series, 16) (BGAS, 2003), nos. 83, 166. CIPM Henry VII, Volume 1, no. 66 p. 29; TNA C 1/871/44–48; EPNS, 101; BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 19th and 20th; I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>47</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 31st; I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>48</sup> Probably Pamiwell, the spring from which the Dominicans obtained their water supply, CPR, Richard II, vol. II: 1381–84, 457: confirming an act of 18 December 17 Henry III.

<sup>49</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 10th; I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>50</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 8th; I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.



**Prior's field**

Priors fyelld E22 (1536); priors feyllld E44 (1503); Priors fyelld E50 (1529); Priorsfelld E55 (1515); Pryers fyllld R38; RGS5 (1559); fyld of the Pryor of Saynt James RGL2

Pryers acare R146

**Purdown**

Bourdowne S21 (1537) E33 1525 E34 1520 E38 1531 E45 1542  
Burdon fiell S11 (1510) S29 (1527), Burden fiell S2 (1540), S17 (1536); Burden fielde S7 (1510); Burdonfiell S27 (1542), Burthenfiell S23 (1534), S26 (1533); Burton field S3 (1534), S23 (1538); Burton fiell S25 (1526); Burdon hill S17 (1536), Burdonhill S21 (1537), Burton fyllld S22 (1544), Burdon fyelld S28 (1511); Burdon hills S9 (1544) Burdonhill E12 1538 Burdone hill E23 1524 Borthon fylde RGL5

Pycked Close M12 (1527)

Pytt close RGL9

Pyttews cottage M19 (1525), M20 (1550)

Ranngers yeat S29 (1527)

Rebbotts yeate – eighteenth-century field name, Rubble Yate, places this north of Blackberry Hill near its junction with Small Lane.<sup>51</sup> S4 (1528)

Reche close S8 (1508)

Redfelldes yeat in Southfield E42 (1539) – probably modern Redfield

Redhill M14 (1538); Redhyll RGL5

Ridings M2 (1544), M9 (1538), M13 (1535), M28 (1539)<sup>52</sup>

**Ridgeway**

A collection of lands and property sold by the Seymour family to Henry White and mapped by William Maule.<sup>53</sup> Ridgeway House, an eighteenth-century structure, probably incorporating earlier elements, was demolished in the late 1930s.<sup>54</sup> The

name now survives in Ridgeway Road (Royate Hill to Lodge Causeway) and Ridgeway Park cemetery.<sup>55</sup>

Rogeway RLG6; Rudgeway E23 (1524), M13 (1535), E33 (1525), E37 (1544), E40 (1535), E42 (1538); Rugwey R86 Rudgewayfelld E61 (1542)

Rodemead E9 (1540), E23 (1524), E37 (1544), E48 (1544), E49 (1542), RGS3 (1559)

Rode Mead E4 (1541), E36 (1541), E61 (1542), RGS4 (1552)

Rushemore E42 (1538)

Rye close RGL5

**Saint James church** – priory church R143  
Saint Larence court R150

**Saint Lawrence bridge** – bridge that carried the London road over the Wainbrook, modern Lawrence Hill RGS4 (1552)

**Saint Philip's church** E58 (1535), E59 (1528) R134

Seymors acre RGS7 (1539)

Sheppous close RGL5

Sherles

This place name occurs from the middle ages and is repeated in deeds until the nineteenth century. If the evidence of the 1609 map of Kingswood is reliable, Charles Lees lay on the eastern bank in a loop of the River Frome and the place-name Sharls appears in the eighteenth century, close to the river.<sup>56</sup>

This would imply that the messuage lay on the ridge of high land in the vicinity of modern St Mark's Road and may have been the so-called manor house in Belmont Street, Easton.<sup>57</sup>

Charles R10, Serles Smythe E50 (1529)

Sherles Smythe E36 (1541) E50 (1529)

Siston D5.5, D6.5

Sladd, close called the S23 (1534)

Small lane – probably Small Lane Fishponds.<sup>58</sup> S29 (1527)

<sup>51</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 21st; I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>52</sup> EPNS, 100.

<sup>53</sup> GRO D2700/QP15/11.

<sup>54</sup> Jones, *Our Parish: Mangotsfield*, 89–90 for a description of the house in 1899.

<sup>55</sup> EPNS, 102.

<sup>56</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 32nd; I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>57</sup> "Archaeological Review 1994: Easton, Belmont Street/St Mark's Road", TBGAS, 113 (1995), 187.

<sup>58</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 23rd and 24th; I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.



- Smalle mead in Kyngsmarsche E24 (1544), R14
- Smarts Lane M12 (1527)
- Smetholld M17 (1537)
- Snowdons – survives as Snowdon Road, Fishponds.<sup>59</sup> RGL5
- Sodbury lane,<sup>60</sup> lands lieng by M11 (1544)
- Southdyng, *see* the Dings
- South field
- Southfelld E61 (1542)
- Southfield E45 (1542)
- Southfield E4 (1541), E13 (1527), E42 (1538), E48 (1544)
- Southfeyelld E40 (1535), E49 (1542)
- Southfeyelld E36 (1541), E37 (1544), E57 (1550)
- Sowthe fylde RGS4 (1552)
- Southwick
- First mentioned in 1248, this place name seems to apply to a settlement in the south of Barton Regis, perhaps on the slopes of what is now Barton Hill.<sup>61</sup>
- The seventeenth-century court book equates Southwick with Blakesworth.<sup>62</sup>
- Southwik E34 (1520)
- Southewike E38 (1531)
- Sowthe fylde, *see* South field
- Standbrydge – name survives in Standbridge Road, Mangotsfield M12 (1527)
- Stanshawes Oke D2 D4
- Staple Hill (Gloucestershire)**<sup>63</sup>
- Staplehill cottage M8 (1539); Stapyll Hyll R169; Staple Hyll corner D2 D3
- Stapleton**
- One of the three tithings of the manor of Barton Regis.
- Stabletone C14; Stabulton (1563);<sup>64</sup>
- Stapleton E58 (1535), a newland M6 (1527); Stapleton mead S28 (1511);
- Stapulton RGS4 (1552)
- Stephins cottage M18 (1537)
- Stockleway hill M31 (1540)
- Stockwell RGS4 (1552), *see also* Stokewell hill
- Stoke hyll RGL9
- Stoke Portwey S29 (1527)
- Stokes Portweay S5 (1552), S27 (1542)
- Stokewell hill – survives as Stockwell Hill, south of Westerleigh Road. M4 (1538) RGS8 (1556)
- Stonehousse E1 (1540)
- Stotfolld M4 (1538)
- The Stradbrook**
- County boundary between Bristol and South Gloucestershire running from Kingswood to the River Avon.
- Stradbroke D2 D3 D4 D5
- Swynes Head crosse C14
- Syndare wells – probably identical with Senderwell, let by St James Priory in 1535.<sup>65</sup> E61 (1542)
- Suffehill E2 (1521)
- Thornehill – two rough closes of pasture, possibly identical to Great and Little Thornhills, which lay to the north of the brook that runs through the Oldbury Court estate.<sup>66</sup> *See also* Horne hylls M27 (no date)
- Throughe S30 (1538)
- Thurtehill S4 (1528), S5 (1552)
- Thurthills S7 (1510)
- Turtyngdyng – Turtle Dong was the property of the Guild of Kalendars, probably given to them by Roger Turtle. It later became known as Turtle's tenement.<sup>67</sup> RGL7, Tyrtildinge RGS4 (1552)
- Twenhall – name survives in Twinell Street and Twinell House, Easton E16 (1535)
- Tyellhey R86
- Tylers Hill – west and southwest of Constable's close<sup>68</sup> E45 (1542)
- Tyrtildinge, *see* Turtyngdyng

<sup>59</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 24th records Great and Little Snow Downs; I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>60</sup> Sidbury Lane, EPNS, 100.

<sup>61</sup> *Abstracts of Feet of Fines Relating to Gloucestershire 1199–1299*, no. 444.

<sup>62</sup> BRO 101/1, page 31.

<sup>63</sup> EPNS, 99.

<sup>64</sup> MS BRO 99/1.

<sup>65</sup> BRO 5380 (61).

<sup>66</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 19th. I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>67</sup> Nicholas Orme, "The Guild of Kalendars", *TBGAS*, 96 (1978), 32–52 at p. 50; BRO AC/WH/6. For Roger Turtle, *The Staple Court Books of Bristol*, ed. E. E. Rich (BRS V, 1934), 71.

<sup>68</sup> BRO 101/7; BRO AC/WH/5(76). I am indebted to Ian Chard for the latter reference.

Underhill – probably Hill House Farm M23 (1529)

Vasterne E32 (1544)

Wallcrofte S11 (1510)

Walles M16 (1541)

Waxbridge M13 (1535)

Well close M12 (1527)

Wellcrofte S11 (1510)

Well crofte S3 (1534)

Well mead M14 (1538)

Well yeatt S17 (1536)

West field

Westefield S7 (1510), S21 (1537), S23 (1534), S25 (1526), S26 (1533), E33 (1525), E48 (1544)

Westfield S8 (1508), S9 (1544), S17 (1536), S29 (1511), E45 (1542)

weste field S3 (1534)

Westefyeld S24 (1538), E13 (1527), E22 (1536), E40 (1535), E42 (1539), E49 (1542)

West fiell S22 (1544)

Westfild RGS4 1552

West fyelld S29 (1527), E23 (1524), E44 (1503) E57 (1550), E61 (1542)

Westfyelld S27 (1542) E2 (1521)

Weste fyelld E4 1541

West fylde RGL5, RGL6, RGS4 (1552)

Westhamme E36 (1541), E37 (1544), RGS3 (1559)

Westlandes M13 (1535), Westlands M9 (1538)

West marshe S9 (1544) E30 (1522), Westmarshe S11 (1510)

Westons hill – name survives in Weston's Hill Drive M2 (1544), M11 (1544), M14 (1538), M15 (1532), M16 (1541), M26 (1543)<sup>69</sup>

**West Street**, continuation of Old Market Westtreat E50 (1529), R33, R74

Whete close – there was a wheat close near Oldbury Court.<sup>70</sup> M14 (1538)

**Whitchurch (Somerset)**

Whyt church R158

Whore pytte S3 (1534)

Whyt church *see* Whitchurch

Whytefield S22 (1544), name preserved in Whitefield Road, Speedwell.

**Wickham Bridge, Stapleton**

Wikam Bridge S17 (1536)

Wykhamme Bridge S21 (1537)

Wolefielld S28 (1511)

Wolly colt hurst RGS8 (1556)

Wookstobbe M4 (1538)

**The Worthy – field name in Stapleton<sup>71</sup>**

Worthey S29 (1527)

Worthie S2 (1540), S4 (1528), S5 (1552), S6 (1538), S8 (1508), S17 (1536), S23 (1534), S24 (1538), S25 (1526), S27 (1542)

Worthy, close called S24 (1538) Wurthy, field called RGL5

Wyndebroke S17 (1536)

Wykhamme Bridge, *see* Wickham Bridge

Wylle howse – probably the Wildhouse held by Roger Kemys in 1480s in free tenure.<sup>72</sup> R87

Wylldmore M11 (1544), M12 (1527), M16 (1541)<sup>73</sup>

Wylldmore M2 (1544), Willd more M15 (1532)

Wyllymore M5 (1533)

Wynburne S25 (1526)

Yeat, Wallter Young's E33 (1525)

Yeat, John Yonnges RGS4 (1552)

<sup>69</sup> EPNS, 100.

<sup>70</sup> BRO AC/WH/5 (86) Division 19th. I am indebted to Ian Chard for this reference.

<sup>71</sup> EPNS, 102.

<sup>72</sup> *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII*, vol. 1, no. 66 p. 29. See also BRO AC/WH/3, which covers the purchase of the Wildhouse by Thomas Walter; EPNS, 102. Kevin Potter, "Archaeological Recording at Concorde Lodge, Horfield, Bristol, 2009 and 2010", *Bristol & Avon Archaeology*, 24 (2010/11), 1–23 at p. 3–4 suggests isolated farmsteads at the ecological boundary on Horfield ridge. The Wildhouse and its neighbour, Heath House, may represent a similar settlement at the edge of habitable land in Stapleton parish. Wadley, no. 224 for a fifteenth-century mention.

<sup>73</sup> EPNS, 100.

## GLOSSARY

Avonson	Advowson or right to nominate clergy to a living.
Amerciament	Payment or fine at the discretion of a court.
Armiger	A person who has been granted arms by the College of Arms; a gentleman.
Assized rents	Fixed rents.
Browse	Shoots and twigs from trees and shrubs.
Cartbote	Traditional rights of the medieval tenant to wood for repair of carts.
Chief rent	An annual charge payable on freehold properties to the lord of the manor.
Chevage or chiffage	Capitation or poll-money paid to a lord or superior; particularly, an annual payment due to a feudal lord by each of his villeins (OED).
Copyhold	A form of land tenure granted by being given a copy of the entry in the manorial court roll, often held for the life of the tenant and two others.
Court baron	A court held by the lord of the manor or his representative which dealt with the business of tenure, land transfer and communal arrangements for exploiting the land.
Court leet	A court usually held every six months at which the lord of the manor or his representative inspected the workings of the frankpledge system by which members of the manorial community were responsible for law and order.
Demaynes	Those lands in a manor retained by the lord of the manor for the support of his household and kept under his management.
Distress	The action of distraining; the legal seizure and detention of a chattel; originally for the purpose of constraining the owner to pay money owed by him or to make satisfaction for some wrong done by him, or to do some other act, such as appearing in court (OED).
Drift	The driving of the cattle within the precincts of a forest to one place on a particular day, for the determination of ownership and levying of fines.
Fardel	<i>see</i> Ferendel

Farmer or Fermor	Person who collects rents, taxes and other payments in return for a fixed rent.
Ferendel	A fourth part and related to the word farthing (quarter of a penny) and ferling. <sup>1</sup>
Gore	An irregularly shaped piece of land (OED).
Gosse	Gorse.
Haybote	Traditional rights of the medieval tenant to wood for for hedging.
Heriot	A death duty payment, often the tenant's best beast.
Housebote	Traditional rights of the medieval tenant to wood for repair of the house.
Indenture	A legal contract between two parties, often of bargain and sale of land or for apprenticeship. The contract was originally written on one sheet of parchment and cut along with a jagged line that resembled teeth, hence indenture. The parts could then be brought together to prove genuineness.
Jointure	A joint tenure of land which meant that the woman had the right to the income from the land for life and thus was a provision made for the event of widowhood. Usually part of a marriage settlement.
Law day	The day on which the court leet was held.
Levant and couchant	A phrase referring to the rising up and lying down of cattle, generally accepted to be one day.
Linterne	An ancient fom of lintel.
Livery and seisin or livery of seisin	The ceremony associated with the conveyance to a new property holder.
Math	That which may be or has been mowed.
Merciment, <i>see</i> Amerciament	
Mese or messuage	A dwelling house, its outbuildings and land associated with it.
Metes and bounds	Limits and boundaries, a method of apportioning property.
Over	A fence or other obstacle which must be leapt over.
Parrock	An enclosed area of ground; a small field or paddock, especially one close to a farmhouse.
Peculiar	A church or an area that is exempt from the authority of the diocesan bishop.
Ploughbote	Traditional rights of the medieval tenant to wood for repair of equipment such as ploughs.
Proctor	An agent for the collection of tithes and other church dues.
Quit rents	Payments made by tenants to be released from obligations attached to their lands and owing to the person from whom they hold it.
Reeve	A supervisory official.

<sup>1</sup> Edward Nicholson, *Men and Measures a History of Weights and Measures Ancient and Modern* (London Smith, Elder, 1912, repr. John Murray, 1917), 78.

Rents of Assise	Fixed rents.
Replevin	The action of releasing goods or chattels distrained in return for a surety (Anglo-Norman).
Revercioner	Person who holds the reversion or right to succeed to a piece of property.
Ryve, <i>see</i> reeve	
Showting	Appears in the context of profits of coal-mining (D2.2) and in the context of land leading to another area [E44] perhaps related to a narrow passage or enclosure for cattle or sheep (OED).
Shrub	To lop trees.
Stint	The number of cattle, limited according to kind, allotted to each portion into which pasture or common land is divided, or to each person entitled to the right of common pasturage; the right of pasturage according to the fixed rate; or a portion of land allotted for pasturing a limited number of sheep or cattle.
Throughe	Perhaps the old English word for trough.
Tithing	Originally a group of ten households that were responsible for each others' conduct. Ten tithings conventionally made up a hundred.
Waifs and strays	A waif was a piece of property which is found ownerless and which, if left unclaimed, becomes the property of the lord of the manor, and was often used in the phrase "waifs and strays" of wandering livestock.
Villeinage	The conditions under which most agricultural workers held their land in the middle ages, namely that they provided services to the lord, such as working his land, and attended his court.
Virgate	Traditional peasant holding of about thirty acres.
Yardland	Traditional peasant holding of about thirty acres.





